



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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8 June 1993

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Burundi

President Ndadaye on Reconciliation, Support From West

BR0706152893 Brussels LE SOIR in French
7 Jun 93 p 2

[Interview with Burundi President Melchior Ndadaye by Colette Braeckman; date and place not given: "On His Electoral Victory And Burundi's Future"]

[Text] [Braeckman] You have just been elected president of Burundi in your country's first ever democratic elections. What does this victory mean to you?

[Ndadaye] In giving us victory, the Burundian people sought, above all, to punish the UPRONA [Unity for National Progress], the former single party which has been in power since 1961, and which is responsible for several of the tragedies that have engulfed our country. Furthermore, the population reproached the ruling party for its disastrous management in several sectors. This wish to punish the party played against those who campaigned in its name. Our victory therefore is a victory for change and for democracy. It indicates the expectations of all those who are hopeful of improvements regarding national unity, respect for human rights, and the country's economic development.

[Braeckman] What are your expectations regarding working with the government staff, most of whom started out with UPRONA?

[Ndadaye] I do not think that there will be any problems: We are not going to sack the officials from their jobs; they will work with the new ruling authority, that is all. We obviously intend to make use of the capabilities of the people in office. Burundians are capable of adapting rapidly to new situations. Those who might be disloyal or reject the change will have to seek new positions, but I do not see this happening.

[Braeckman] Is it possible that there may be sabotage or efforts at resistance?

[Ndadaye] Of course, we will have to deal with certain pockets of resistance: 1,000 students (out of a total of 5,000) have already demonstrated, and some officials have expressed their discontent and maintained that the vote had ethnic characteristics. However, these demonstrations are extremely marginal and, more to the point, the people behind them are resorting to the ethnic argument that they otherwise denounce. The vast majority of inhabitants in the capital did not support these demonstrations.

[Braeckman] As the president replacing Buyoya, will you conduct a policy of unity and national reconciliation?

[Ndadaye] Naturally; that is our objective. However, we differ somewhat on the way of tackling this problem. President Buyoya greatly contributed toward unity, but mainly defended it with words. We, in the FRODEBU

[Burundi Democratic Front], are seeking to create the practical conditions to reinforce this unity: to overhaul the legal system, guarantee personal liberties and respect for human rights, and improve the political and economic management of our country. We also aim to struggle against all forms of exclusion, in education and the administration. Unity must be created on the basis of objective conditions of reconciliation and equality between citizens.

[Braeckman] You talk of reconciliation in a country which has been traumatized by a series of massacres. Will you take the guilty parties to court, or do you prefer to start anew?

[Ndadaye] I believe that my government will opt to decree a general amnesty. However tragic the past may be, it is still the past. We must avoid dredging up old traumas.

[Braeckman] How do you see your relations with the Army?

[Ndadaye] The signs that there will be good collaboration are increasing. I have confidence in the Burundian Army, and the people also have confidence in its goodwill. We are trying to avoid any risks of losing control, to establish decent cooperation. You know, the tragedies of the past have taught us to be prudent.

[Braeckman] How do you judge the attitude of your predecessor, President Buyoya?

[Ndadaye] I genuinely pay homage to the man. He quite spontaneously accepted a defeat that he cannot have expected. Moreover, he immediately issued a solemn statement demanding that nobody stand in the way of peace, and that people remain calm.

[Braeckman] What do you expect of the countries friendly to Burundi, and of Belgium in particular?

[Ndadaye] We expect considerable political and economic support from the West. As for Belgium, we still have to dissipate the doubts persisting in several quarters, where people fear for their interests. We expect Belgium to provide substantial support for our political development, and to reinforce and redirect its cooperation. So, we are hoping that Belgium will become involved in the agricultural reforms that we are planning, and that it helps us with our primary and secondary education, where we are also anticipating major reforms. Many Burundians were trained in Belgium, which should enable us to bolster cooperation between our two countries. Moreover, we intend to train a national police force, perhaps with Belgian support.

Furthermore, we hope that the other European countries will support us and argue in our favor within the IMF and the World Bank. We are already committed to a program of structural adjustments, but feel that the measures to be taken must benefit our people, rather than punish them. We are hoping that the financial aid

wili not dry up, indeed that international support will be reinforced, thereby underpinning the democratic development of our country.

Cameroon

Cabinet Approves National Budget

AB0606182993 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network in French 1900 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Excerpts] The state budget for the 1993-94 fiscal year stands at 546 billion CFA francs. This was revealed at a cabinet meeting chaired this morning by President Paul Biya. [passage omitted]

Regarding the 1993-94 state budget, Finance Minister Antoine Ntsumi stressed that it was drawn up against the backdrop of persisting economic recession and the strengthening of fiscal measures at the national level. What is worth noting in this budget is that there has been sharp increase in sums allocated for road maintenance and internal debt servicing.

Concerning the new state budget, President Paul Biya gave precise recommendations to ensure its good execution. These recommendations included the progressive and rational continuation of tax collection in the informal sector, the adoption of a more efficient strategy for protecting the national economy, the reinforcement of the efficiency of the financial system, the intensification and improvement of tax collection, and making the necessary contact with donors for rescheduling Cameroon's external debt. [passage omitted]

Political Bureau Meets, Assesses National Situation

AB0606183493 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network in French 0530 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Excerpts] The Cameroonian People's Democratic Movement [CPDM] Political Bureau met yesterday afternoon at Unity Palace. Here is the final communiqué, which has just reached us:

A CPDM Political Bureau meeting took place yesterday afternoon at Unity Palace under the chairmanship of President Paul Biya, national chairman of the CPDM and head of state. In an important address, the national chairman disclosed that this meeting is taking place at a time [words indistinct] and also marked by various achievements, the pursuit of dialogue, the consolidation of democracy, and the restoration of confidence within and outside the country. After thanking the electorate for its support for the president during the October 1992 early presidential elections, the president stressed that [words indistinct] resulting from the [words indistinct] have caused most Cameroonian to assert themselves as lovers of legality, peace, freedom, and unity.

On the external level, the positive results have contributed to the restoration and consolidation of confidence

in our institutions and ideals. In conclusion, he underscored the need for increased vigilance and greater confidence in the stakes and the mobilization of all so that the prospects for the coming months can yield encouraging results. [passage omitted]

Concerning the struggle against economic crisis, the head of state confirmed the government's determination to do everything possible to reduce the baneful effects of the crisis and expressed the hope that this situation will improve. He stressed that finding a solution to the economic crisis remains one the major concerns of the government.

Concerning the broad-based national debate on the draft constitution, the Political Bureau made a rightful assessment of the discussions. [sentence indistinct] Although the results of the [words indistinct] of the debates are still being expected, the important participation recorded is comforting. The Political Bureau strongly supports the initiative to hold the national debate—an initiative considered to be a sign of the consolidation of our young democracy. [passage omitted]

Congo

Security Officer Kills WHO Senegal Representative

AB0706105593 Dakar PANA in English 1040 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Brazzaville, 7 June (PANA)—The World Health Organization (WHO) representative in Dakar, Senegal, Dr Roger Moluba, was killed by a security officer in Brazzaville Sunday night [6 June], sources said. The sources said Dr Moluba was shot while having dinner at the Congolese minister of commerce's home. The minister, Gabriel Bokilo, was a personal friend. Dr Moluba died on the spot while Bokilo was seriously injured.

A bomb exploded at Bokilo's home only 12 days ago. Those responsible for the attack are yet to be arrested.

The sources said Sunday's attack on Dr Moluba and Bokilo was led by the personal aide to the minister of home affairs, Col. Francois Ayayem. The officer was killed when Bokilo's guards returned fire. Bokilo is one of 13 opposition ministers in Congo's Government of National Unity.

Brazzaville Demonstration Leaves 1 Dead, 4 Injured

AB0806085593 Paris AFP in English 2354 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Excerpts] Brazzaville, June 7 (AFP)—Shooting here Monday [7 June] during a demonstration outside the home of Trade Minister Gabriel Bokilo left one dead and four injured, including a soldier in the presidential guard, hospital sources said. Earlier reports said only that three people were slightly injured in the second

round of election violence outside the home of Bokilo, who is one of 13 opposition-origin ministers. One person was killed by a bullet to the neck, a hospital source said, while the presidential guardsman and two other people were hospitalized with bullet wounds.

The guardsman was riding in a jeep with three colleagues and had approached the mob outside Bokilo's home, where an earlier shootout Sunday [6 June] night claimed at least two lives and left one person seriously injured. Angry demonstrators reportedly torched the vehicle. [passage omitted]

Army officials met early Monday with Prime Minister Claude-Antoine da Costa over the violence. The interior minister has said no election results would be known before Wednesday [9 June].

CONOSEL A Says Elections Proceeded 'Smoothly'

AB0706140493 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Excerpts] The second round of the early legislative elections has just ended in all the 11 constituencies where there were ties, namely three constituencies in (Moungali), and one each in Potopoto, Ouendze, (Ngonpouya), Gomboma, Ewo, Ndongo, Vinza, and (Loukolena). According to our reporters on the spot, voting in Brazzaville proceeded without any serious incidents. However, it should be noted that only the National Commission for Organizing and Supervising Early Elections [CONOSEL A] is monitoring all the voting, since our reporters were not able to visit polling stations at (Moungali), specifically, (Plateau Kenza) and Moukondo, from where we have just received reports of some incidents that could disturb the peace.

It will be recalled that this second round of early legislative elections was held after a lot of controversy between the presidential group of parties, and the Union for Democratic Renewal-Congolese Labor Party [URD-PCT] Alliance, which had asked its activists to boycott the election. [passage omitted]

The counting of votes should logically be starting now, and the results would certainly be announced by 9 June. Should the presidential group follow France's example, Congo will have a new government by 13 June at the latest.

During our reporters' rounds, they saw URD-PCT candidates' ballot papers at the polling stations. CONOSEL A deputy chairman Enoch Agathon explained to Arsene Kombo on the phone why this was so although they had boycotted the second round.

[Begin Agathon recording] According to the Electoral Code, the legislative elections must be won in the first round by an absolute majority. If this majority is not obtained, there is a tie. Furthermore, presenting one's candidacy in an election is a private act and it is

registered once and for all at the beginning of the exercise. This means that when a candidate is registered and he finds himself in a tie, his candidacy is automatically renewed for the second round, since, for legislative elections, Congolese law does not lay down any conditions for the second round when there is a tie. This is why the organizers of this second round, in accordance with the Law, and in the absence of any specific requests for withdrawals, printed ballot papers for all candidates. Those who specifically withdrew from the election, did not have their ballot papers at the polling stations. [passage omitted]

You talked about URD-PCT not presenting any candidate in the second round. Well, we did not receive any request for withdrawal from URD-PCT and, besides, one of the candidates of this political group expressly indicated that he would stand in the elections. We only confirmed his candidacy because his political group had adopted that stand, but there was really no need for him to be confirmed. According to the Law, notification is necessary for a withdrawal. [end recording]

Mr. Agathon also gave his views on how the elections proceeded.

[Begin Agathon recording] As an organizer of these elections, I can generally say that voting was delayed a bit because of some problems encountered in transporting the election material from CONOSEL A headquarters to the polling stations. All the necessary technical arrangements were made including, as I told you earlier on, the printing of ballot papers for all candidates who had tied legally. The technical aspects of the elections are proceeding very smoothly, and if there have been some incidents and a few problems with maintaining order, it is not our duty to handle security matters. We are the organizers of the elections, and the handling of security matters is the duty of the appropriate security forces that are empowered by law to do so.

Now, concerning the interior of the country, we reiterate that we have sent out all the necessary human and material resources. As at this time, we have not received any information that would lead us to believe that there have been any incidents anywhere. As far as we are concerned, the 11 constituencies where the second round is being held have received all the necessary resources and operations are proceeding smoothly there. [end recording]

Rwanda

Government-RPF Negotiations Continue in Arusha

EA0506174093 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Excerpts] In Arusha, Tanzania, inter-Rwandan negotiations are continuing. The two sides are discussing the

refugee problem. Today's debate was on the principles and modalities for the repatriation of Rwandan refugees. Balthazar Nduwayezu reports from Arusha:

[Begin Nduwayezu recording] The two sides began the real negotiations on the refugee problem today, negotiations which are due to end on 5 June. The discussions centered on the principles and modalities for the repatriation. Tomorrow morning they are due to tackle the war displaced problem. The refugee problem is being dealt with in two ways in Arusha: in the form of a conference with all the parties involved taking part, and in the form of negotiations involving the Rwandan Government and the Rwandan Patriotic Front. On the conference side, the various speakers aired their views on the Rwandan refugee problem yesterday. The conference is due to resume on the afternoon of 5 June to present its conclusions and recommendations, taking into account points of agreement reached in discussions between the two sides. [passage omitted]

In the Rwanda Patriotic Front's briefing, a few differences with the government's position emerged, including a concern about property left by refugees. [passage omitted] The two sides are still holding talks. If things happen as scheduled, the outcome of the talks should be known on the evening of 5 June. [end recording]

Principles Agreed on Refugee Problem

AB0706082193 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1815 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Text] We have just received more news from Arusha: On 5 June the two Rwandan delegations agreed on general principles for the repatriation and resettlement of refugees. The two delegations agreed that a task force under the secretariat of state for rehabilitation and reintegration of refugees will be set up to discuss a number of things that will not be discussed in Arusha.

This task force, which may establish committees where necessary, will be composed of the broad-based transitional government, the UN High Commission for Refugees, the OAU, and the refugees' representatives. The mission of this task force will be to execute an economic survey of refugees; organize a free repatriation census and registration of refugees; conduct an information

campaign; supervise the identification of resettlement sites, distribution of plots, and erection of facilities such as accommodation centers; make travel arrangements for all returnees and their property where necessary; supervise the distribution of all kinds of assistance to returnees, such as food aid, agricultural instruments, seeds, building materials, domestic materials, and more; and study and recommend a system of education for children of returnees in the Rwandan education system.

There are still issues of contention. The Government of Rwanda still refuses to identify land where the returnees will be settled, preferring to be vague. The delegation said the government will make available vacant land not occupied at present and identified by the task force. The land will be taken from state property, government forest reserves, and national parks, but it insists that the land will be available only when the returnees have arrived.

On the other hand, the Rwanda Patriotic Front feels this proposal is vague and that the land [word Indistinct] be identified early and put at the disposal of the task force so that the task force can begin working on it.

Negotiations in Arusha continue.

Zaire

Party Official Urges Dialogue, Cites Burundi Example

AB0406183093 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 3 Jun 93

[Summary From Poor Reception] "The Popular Movement of the Revolution [MPR] is ready to initiate dialogue," the first vice chairman of President Mobutu's party said on 3 June. "He called on Zairian politicians to take a cue from Burundi, where free and fair elections just ended." He said dialogue should be initiated between members of the MPR and their other brothers. He said the democratic process cannot be achieved without dialogue and that "the country cannot progress if different views are not exchanged." He said the MPR is "open to dialogue," and added that the elections have been delayed long enough and the transition period has lasted too long. The people should now have their way and "freely chose their leaders in an open atmosphere."

Ethiopia

Political Organizations Form Joint Party

EA0406170093 *Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 3 Jun 93*

[Text] Nine Ethiopian-Somali political organizations are planning to form a joint political party to satisfy their needs and perform an essential role. The following are the political parties that intend to form a joint party within two months on the basis of the decree on the registration of political parties:

1. Ethiopian-Somali Political Organization's Unity Party;
2. Ethiopian-Gobooye Democratic Party;
3. Ethiopian-Somali Democratic Movement;
4. Gurgura Liberation Front;
5. Horyal Democratic Front;
6. Issa and Gurgura Liberation Front;
7. Rer Barreh People's Party;
8. Western Somali Liberation Front; and
9. (Shakish) People's Democratic Movement.

In their joint statement, the political parties noted that a document that will include the political party's program will be drafted by the political organizations and will be assessed and approved in the founding congress to be held in Dire Dawa [eastern Ethiopia].

The political parties have called on the Ethiopian Somalis residing in the country and abroad to lend their support to the success of the merger and to participate in the founding congress.

Norwegian Government Delegation Begins Visit

EA0606174993 *Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1000 GMT 6 Jun 93*

[Excerpt] A three-person high-level delegation from the Government of Norway, led by Development Cooperation Minister Kari Nordheim, arrived in Addis Ababa on 5 June for a three-day working visit.

Upon arrival at Bole International Airport the minister noted that the objectives of her visit to Ethiopia are to discuss with Ethiopian Government officials ways to improve the long-standing relationship between the two countries. While in Ethiopia the delegation will visit some projects financed by the Norwegian Government. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Aidid Calls For UNOSOM To Stop 'Interfering'

EA0606131793 *Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 5 Jun 93*

[Excerpts] Mr. Aidid said the provocative acts committed by the UN Operation Somalia [UNOSOM] were aimed at (interfering?) in the efforts to pacify the Somali people, wherever they may be, and implementing the peace resolutions passed on 4 June by leaders from Nugaal and Mudug and the forthcoming conference in Dhuusa Marreeb, capital of Galguduud region. The chairman said it was clear to the Somali people that UNOSOM, along with some individuals who claimed to be Somalis serving UNOSOM, want to deliberately destabilize Somalia and divide the Somali people while violating the Islamic religion, unity, rights, culture, and the cause of the struggle of the Somali people, which has deep-rooted objectives.

The chairman said that the Somali people will succeed in restoring their regions and achieve the reconciliation of their people, God willing, at whatever cost. Somalis fought against colonialism and injustice and became victorious in 1960, and the blue flag was officially raised in the country and the south and the north were united. During the past 32 years the regimes in the country [words indistinct] the people waged political and armed struggle, shed a lot of blood, and regained control of their destiny. The chairman said that you cannot accept colonialism from anyone today when you have passed these resolutions in spirit and in deed and implement them in peace, brotherhood, confidence, unity, cooperation, and patriotism [words indistinct].

Aidid said, therefore I call upon you to remain calm and put confidence and trust in the one and great God so as not to be diverted from the peace you were striving for and do not shoot at anyone, but defend yourselves when attacked as part of your right to defend your lives, dignity, sovereignty, religion, and property. The chairman continued by saying that the leaders of Somali society, community leaders, and the knowledgeable people who work for peace and the common good promise to lead you to peace, justice, unity and development, God willing.

The chairman said that once again he advised UNOSOM leaders and the individuals who were putting obstacles in front of the interests of their country and people to refrain from interfering in the domestic affairs of Somalia and from sabotaging and massacring the Somali people. He said that he was advising them to confine themselves to their designated official work and that they should not undermine it and should cooperate in implementation only with those representatives of the Somali people who loved the common good. [passage omitted]

However, the chairman said, any information can help with decisionmaking. The Somali people believe in the

three conditions for recognizing a nation and they have them: the land of Somalia, the Somali people, and their flag. Just because the country is temporarily without a leader does not mean that its sovereignty has been lost and no one has the right to speculate on that matter, therefore, the protection of dignity and sovereignty is sacred, said the chairman. The chairman said that he congratulated the Somali people on their patriotism, courage, confidence, and belief in God, for which they sacrificed their lives in defense of their dignity, religion, and country. Also, he prayed to God to have mercy on the dead and [words indistinct] to the injured.

Congress Secretary Claims Envoy Lied on UN Problems

EA0706203393 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Professor Isa Mohamed Siad, the United Somali Congress executive committee foreign secretary, has said that 75 people were killed and 350 others injured in the merciless attacks by UN Operation in Somalia [UNOSOM]-2 troops, especially Pakistanis, during the peaceful 5 June demonstration in Mogadishu.

Professor Isa told journalists today that Admiral Jonathan Howe, the UN secretary general's special envoy to Somalia, had lied about the problems caused by UNOSOM-2 troops in Mogadishu, particularly those from Pakistan. Professor Isa denied claims by the UN special envoy that the Somali National Alliance chairman had given orders for clashes with the Pakistani troops. He said the Somali National Alliance [SNA] chairman was not even aware that UNOSOM-2 troops had captured and badly damaged Radio Mogadishu until he was informed about the incident later. Professor Isa went on to say that yesterday's UN Security Council resolution had a loophole as it had been passed after hearing only one side of the story and the hundreds of injured had not been interviewed [words indistinct] and the Pakistani troops were continuing to stage reprisal massacres. Professor Isa said it was surprising that instead of assisting Somalia, efforts had been made to kill the Somali people, adding that the SNA would consider the current problems created by UNOSOM-2 as a rejection of peace and of the agreement signed by the SNA, the Somali Salvation Democratic Front, and the Somali National Democratic Union because UNOSOM wanted to do whatever it liked in the country. In conclusion, Professor Isa has made it clear to the UN and the world that the SNA and the Somali people were not warmongers but rather peace-lovers. He appealed to them to help with Somalia's peace and reconciliation efforts.

Aidid Releases 5 Pakistani Soldiers to UN Officials

AB0706122593 Paris AFP in English 1158 GMT 7 Jun 93

[By David Chazan]

[Excerpt] Mogadishu, June 7 (AFP)—Somalia's main warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid released five Pakistani soldiers to U.N. officials Monday [7 June] after fierce fighting that left 22 Pakistanis dead and 57 other U.N. troops wounded. The five were captured during clashes with Somali gunmen Saturday, in the worst violence since foreign forces landed in Somalia to protect famine aid in December.

Officials of General Aidid's Somali National Alliance (SNA) handed the soldiers, two wearing bloodstained bandages, to Lieutenant-Colonel Azar Aziz of Pakistan's Frontier Force regiment. They were driven to a U.N. base here, escorted by Pakistani and Italian soldiers in armoured vehicles following a deal brokered by Italian Ambassador Enrico Augelli. Augelli declined to say whether a ransom had been paid or promises made in return for their freedom, and he and the Pakistani officers said they did not know whether other Pakistanis were being held.

Reports of the number of Somalis killed varied from 16 to 35, with more than 130 wounded, hospital officials said Monday. The U.N. Security Council late Sunday unanimously condemned the "unprovoked" and "pre-meditated" attacks and called in a resolution for an enquiry and the arrests and punishment of those responsible.

The resolution did not target Aidid by name, but blamed his supporters. It called for the UNOSOM-2 operation in Somalia to be brought to full strength of 28,000 and asked U.N. member states to provide further appropriate weaponry to deal with aggression.

One [of] the freed Pakistanis, Lieutenant Mohamed Sohail Ehsen, said the five had been captured while distributing food in Mogadishu. "Suddenly we were fired on by Somalis," Ehsen said. "After about three hours we ran out of ammunition and were captured. I think about three or four Pakistanis were killed where we were." Ehsen, 22, wounded in the chest and left arm, said their captors had taken them to Digfer hospital, where a firefight erupted when hospital officials refused to return them to their captors, who "started beating us." The five were then taken to a house they believe was owned by a Somali doctor, where they were kept in a locked room for two days and given food and medical treatment before being handed to SNA officials, Ehsen said.

Pakistani military sources had declared that they believed six to 12 Pakistanis had been captured, but hospital officials said Monday that at least one wounded Pakistani who was unconscious remained unidentified. It was unclear whether there had been an accurate count of the 4,700 Pakistani soldiers here. [passage omitted]

Secretary Comments

EA0706201093 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Excerpts] Internal Affairs Secretary Abdi Hasan Awaleh Qaidid today officially handed over to Pakistani military

officers five Pakistani soldiers who were captured by demonstrators on 5 June. Speaking during the handover ceremony, the secretary said that the five soldiers had been saved from being harmed by the enraged demonstrators by some individuals. Qaidid said that the five were not prisoners of war and had been well treated by their rescuers.

Qaidid said that it was wrong for the Pakistani soldiers to kill Somalis every night on the streets and environs of the Mogadishu Stadium. He made it clear that it was wrong for the UN Security Council to authorize extra force against the Somali people who had embarked on efforts to come together and develop understanding, adding that the UN steps would not bring a lasting settlement and that the Somali people should be left alone to manage their internal affairs.

The five Pakistani soldiers, some of whom had sustained light injuries, are Lieutenant Mohamed Sohail Ehsin, Mohamed (Shabir), Mohamed Sa'id, (Ishtiaq) Mahmud, and (Ishtiaq Murabi). They told local and international journalists how they had been captured and treated for their light injuries.

Just at the time of the release of these soldiers, various officials and journalists were informed that Pakistani soldiers based at the Mogadishu Stadium had fired indiscriminately on vehicles carrying civilians. Our reporters covering the incident say that they visited some of the injured in the Digfer Hospital. [passage omitted]

The injured said that they were unarmed and riding in vehicles when shot. They said they had been forced to crawl, despite their injuries, to the nearest houses as evacuation was not possible.

The report added that the handover was attended by some Italian military officers and Enrico Augelli, the Italian representative to Somalia.

UN Troops Casualties Flown to Islamabad

AB0806104593 Paris AFP in English 1023 GMT
8 Jun 93

(Text) Mogadishu, June 9 (AFP)—The bodies of 23 Pakistani U.N. peacekeeping troops killed by Somali gunmen were flown to Islamabad on Tuesday [8 June] after a night marked by gunfire around the U.N. military base here. A Pakistani Muslim cleric led prayers for the dead as 23 steel coffins draped in the blue and white U.N. flag were lined up on the runway of Mogadishu Airport. As the prayers got under way, a burst of unexplained gunfire erupted near the airport.

The U.N. commander in Somalia, Lieutenant-General Cevik Bir of Turkey and Pakistani commander Brigadier-General Ikram ul-Hassan joined the prayers. Standing nearby was Bir's deputy, Lieutenant-General Thomas Montgomery of the United States, who commands the 1,148-strong U.S. Rapid Reaction Force.

A few of the several hundred Pakistani soldiers who attended the ceremony wiped tears from their eyes as the coffins, supplied by the United States, were carried to a Pakistani Air Force plane. About 30 of the 59 Pakistanis wounded in Saturday's [5 June] clashes were also flown home aboard a U.S. Air Force plane.

Aidid Asks Italians To Retrieve Soldiers' Bodies

LD0606201193 Rome RAI Uno Television Network in Italian 1745 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Excerpts] Somalia is again in a chaotic situation following yesterday's clashes. [passage omitted]

Sandro Petrone reports:

[Petrone] [passage omitted] Rome's special envoy, Ambassador Enrico Augelli, held talks first with General Aidid and later with interim President Ali Mahdi. Aidid asked the Italian troops to retrieve the bodies of his men in the area where the stadium is located, which is under the control of the Pakistanis. [passage omitted]

Radio Claims U.S. Forces Dropped Gas on Estates

E40706194193 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Excerpts] A total of 17 people were killed and 26 others were injured after Pakistani and U.S. forces fired at them while they were moving on foot and in vehicles on the streets between the Land Issuing Department Office and the television station in Mogadishu. This report was filed by Abas Nur Galayr Mohamed, the SONNA correspondent in Banaadir, and says that these forces opened fire into the street. The people were unaware that the road had been closed and thus civilians who were on the street at the time were killed. [passage omitted]

They also damaged the Digfer Hospital and the Banaadir General Hospital. The report also says that a van whose driver was killed [word indistinct] and most of the passengers were killed at the Fire Brigade Offices and charcoal weighing center. The Somali people of Banaadir came to their aid.

The report adds that some Somalis turned their vehicles back from the former center for the disabled after they refused to proceed until the corpses had been removed. The vehicles were also shot at. The report adds that last night at midnight, U.S. aircraft took the roofs off a lot of houses after flying low over residential areas and dropped gas, injuring many Somali people. These houses are in Wardhigley and Hawlwadaag Estates, and in particular that of Love Tree. The Somali people living there could do nothing about it.

Pakistani Soldiers Kill 2 Outside Stadium

AB0706174693 Paris AFP in English 1745 GMT
7 Jun 93

[Excerpt] Mogadishu, June 7 (AFP)—Pakistani soldiers Monday [7 June] shot dead two Somali gunmen who opened fire on their military headquarters at Mogadishu stadium, Pakistani military sources said.

Major David Stockwell, a U.N. military spokesman, said the shooting took place as a mob of 300 Somalis gathered outside the stadium, but details of the incident were not immediately clear. The Somalis dispersed after a few minutes. [passage omitted]

Statement Calls on UN Chief To Investigate 5 Jun Attacks

EA0706195393 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Excerpt] Somali women today issued a statement explaining the problems which UN Operation in Somalia [UNOSOM]-2 forces, especially those from the United States and Pakistan, have inflicted on some Somali women and children in Mogadishu. The statement issued by Somali women was directly communicated to UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali, governments of the world, international peace and human rights organizations, and leaders of Somali organizations. The statement clarified the 5 June incident in which U.S. and Pakistani forces attacked some parts of Mogadishu, directly bombarding defenseless people with aircraft missiles and light arms.

The U.S. and Pakistani forces killed 73 people, including women and children. Likewise, they injured 150 women and children living in Mogadishu. The statement also carried a complaint against UNOSOM-2 which, they say, was brought in to help the Somali people but has moved to different obligations from the ones originally intended, such as constant massacring and intimidating innocent Somali civilians. The 5 June events are an example. They wrongly killed Somali people. Therefore, the women ask the UN secretary general to immediately investigate this massacre; take appropriate steps against the U.S. and Pakistani troops behind this act; and justly compensate the Somali people, especially the women and children, for the wrong done. They say that the UNOSOM-2 soldiers should be restricted to their designated assignments. [passage omitted]

Ali Mahdi, Italian Envoy Discuss 'Explosive' Events

EA0806102093 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 0445 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Somali President Ali Mahdi Muhammad received the Italian Government representative to Somalia, Mr. Enrico Augelli in his office yesterday. The Somali president and the Italian envoy discussed current problems in the country, particularly the ugly incident which took place

in Mogadishu on 5 June when some Pakistani soldiers and some members of the Somali community were killed and wounded.

Somali President Ali Mahdi Muhammad asked the Italian envoy to see that Italian soldiers in UNOSOM-2 played an effective role in cooling down tempers in the current explosive situation in Mogadishu and in restoring peace and security to peace-loving Somalis. He also called on the Italian envoy to ensure that firm action was taken against those bent on disrupting the work of UNOSOM-2 in Somalia.

Speaking on the occasion, the Italian envoy promised that he would endeavor to promote lasting peace and stability in Mogadishu.

Tanzania**Official Discloses Government Plans To Borrow From Banks**

EA0406114393 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 0400 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] Government borrowing from banks is projected to exceed 33.1 billion shillings at the end of the month when the 1992/93 financial year elapses. Deputy chairman of the National Planning Commission Stephen Kabona, told the parliamentary finance and economic affairs committee in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the figure is set against a budgetary target to reduce the borrowing by 9.7 billion shillings. He said that this had been caused by a shortfall in revenue collection, and drastic reduction in external finance. Honorable Kibona did not give figures to substantiate the poor performance of the economy. However it is understood that the Customs and Excise Duty and Income Tax Department are owed billions of shillings by importers and businessmen.

Liberal Democratic Party Dissolves

EA0606174093 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania External Service in English 1600 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] An interim central committee of an opposition, Liberal Democratic Party, LDP, announced the dissolution of the party today. The party's statement, signed by its chairman, Ndugu Hilary Mapunda, said the decision was reached at an emergency session of the central committee held in Dar es Salaam this morning [5 June]. Ndugu Mapunda said the central committee decided to dissolve the party following the failure by the party's members in Lindi region and Zanzibar's Urban West region to appear before the registrar of political parties for scrutiny.

The statement said the incidents in which LDP members failed to attend the registrars' sessions were confirmed by the party's officials, including the secretary general, (Ndugu Josephat Ngongo), who attended the sessions. The statement said LDP concur with the registrar's conclusion that LDP has no members in Lindi and Urban West regions. It failed to meet the conditions set by the registrar of political

parties and it is withdrawing from the political arena. Ndugu Mapunda said his party will finalize the process of breaking it up with the registrar on Monday [7 June].

Uganda

Government Protests Expulsion of Diplomat by Ethiopia

EA0406181093 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1400 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] The Uganda Government has protested to Ethiopian authorities against the expulsion of the first secretary

at the Uganda Embassy in Addis Ababa, Mr. (Sebirumbi Kisinzigo). The statement issued by the Uganda Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Kampala today said the Uganda Government had denied the allegations made against Mr. (Sebirumbi) and had protested to Ethiopian authorities against the expulsion order. The statement said further investigations into the matter are being carried out.

On Wednesday [2 June] Uganda's ambassador to Ethiopia, Mr. (Joven Kolanyi), was summoned by the Ethiopian Government and informed that Mr. (Sebirumbi Kisinzigo) had been engaging in activities incompatible with his diplomatic status and that he was being given 24 hours to leave the country.

NP Denies Media Reports of 'Serious Divisions'

*MB0606184293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1817
GMT 6 Jun 93*

[By Lorraine Braid]

[Text] Cape Town June 6 SAPA—There were no divisions in the National Party [NP] caucus but vigorous and constructive debates took place on all important issues, National Party spokesman Marthinus van Schalkwyk said on Sunday.

"After all, we are the governing party which takes responsibility for all our actions," Mr van Schalkwyk said in reaction to media reports on Sunday about serious divisions in the NP caucus, following news of the resignation of Deputy Minister of Land Affairs Johan Scheepers from July 1.

"Sometimes there are differences in emphasis with regard to specific issues, but that is the very nature of a political party with internal democracy."

He said the NP was deeply under the impression of its responsibility to play a leadership role, "not only during this turbulent and uncertain transitional period, but also after the first fully democratic election".

The NP was aware of the uncertainties with which its supporters struggled daily and was still convinced that the present process was the only viable option open to all South Africans.

Responding to news of the resignation of Mr Scheepers, Mr van Schalkwyk said being a politician implied certain risks.

"In terms of our own proposals on power sharing with other parties, there will be less NP ministers in the future. It is only natural that some politicians will start to consider their other options and it is also a healthy phenomenon before every election."

Referring to the proposed election date, he said it was important to note that no election date had been finally decided.

"The NP, along with some other parties, at last Thursday's negotiating council indicated its preference for April 27 next year.

"We requested that it be debated at this coming Thursday's meeting to enable us to try and convince some of the other parties that the date is not only in the country's best interests, but in their own best interest as well.

"Tremendous progress has been made during the past few weeks and it is also important to note that we proposed that the date must be made conditional on further progress in certain specified issues.

"In terms of the timetable announced by the state president in November last year, we are in favour of an election date before the end of April next year."

Mr van Schalkwyk said the NP was working fulltime on an election strategy and was busy getting its election machinery in place.

"We will not only be ready when the campaign starts, but will also be able to field a team that is indicative of our power base and a combination of experience and youthful talent."

Scheepers Issues Statement on Resignation

*MB0606162893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1519
GMT 6 Jun 93*

[Text] Cape Town June 6 SAPA—Deputy Land Affairs Minister Johan Scheepers on Sunday said he regretted his decision to retire from politics had been announced by speculations and allegations in the media.

Mr Scheepers said in a statement he was not prepared to allow any further unilateral reports on the issue to reflect negatively on the National Party, its leadership, the Department of Regional and Land Affairs and on himself.

"It was after serious and thorough consideration that I have decided to request the state president to accept my resignation as deputy minister with effect from July 1, 1993, as I am returning to legal practice full-time, which is also the main reason for my retirement at this stage," he said.

"As I am still a supporter of the National Party, other speculations regarding my retirement justify no further comment."

Expressing his "sincere gratitude" to President F W de Klerk "for the faith he has put in me", Mr Scheepers said he had only appreciation for the reform measures taken by Mr de Klerk since February 2, 1990, to "normalise South Africa and to lead the country to a full democratic dispensation".

"I shall always be an enthusiastic advocate for a democratic South Africa and for justice for all. Apartheid was a mistake and I join the ranks of those within the National Party who regret this policy and who had expressed their regret of this policy in the past," he said.

"As for land, I am of the opinion that I have done what was expected of me. I believe that my successor will experience the same satisfaction in promoting land reform in the interests of all of our people by applying and extending the just recently formulated land policy which has only recently been handled by Parliament."

Mr Scheepers said in view of his settling in Cape Town permanently he was also resigning as MP for the Vryburg constituency from July 1.

"It is in the interests of my constituents that a successor be nominated soon to allow him the opportunity to represent my constituents successfully."

"Although I have contemplated the possibility, I am of the opinion that it would not be in the interests of my constituents to simultaneously practise outside my constituency as well as stay on as a member of Parliament until the next election," Mr Scheepers said.

He added it was his belief that the National Party was capable of "maximal support" from all population groups in the coming election.

NP Faces Growing Public Crisis of Confidence

MB0806095493 Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English
8 Jun 93 p 1

[Report by Chris Whitfield and Martin Challenor: "Top Nats To Quit"]

[Text] Cape Town—More senior National Party [NP] members are expected to quit Parliament within the next few weeks, deepening the public crisis of confidence in the party.

There is also deep concern in the party over uncertainty among grassroots supporters, and party members acknowledge the need to communicate the changes facing the country more effectively.

However, NP members were unanimous in rejecting suggestions of deep caucus divisions, with one saying recent progress in negotiations had in fact forged new party unity.

The sources said the names of at least two senior members who were expected to resign soon were well known in NP ranks. This follows the shock resignation of Deputy Land Affairs Minister Johan Scheepers, who said he would return to legal a career.

NP MPs interviewed yesterday said some long-serving members were expected to leave politics at the end of the current session of Parliament—probably early next year—and "they leave with our blessing".

However, there was little sympathy in the party for what the sources described as a "handful" of MPs who were poised to pull out of politics immediately although they were young enough to fight next year's election.

The feeling was that "these people should go sooner rather than later", although this would reflect badly on the NP in the short term.

The MPs said these people saw their chances of returning to Parliament as slim and were planning new careers.

However, they rejected suggestions that Scheepers's resignation reflected divisions within the caucus. One said: "I would say 90 percent of the guys are throwing their weight behind the party like never before."

He said a report-back to the caucus on negotiations by Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer last week had buoyed spirits.

The sources said the "open" style of debate within the party encouraged by President de Klerk had led to sharper exchanges in caucus meetings. These were part of the new "internal democracy" within the party, they said.

Party media officer Marthinus van Schalkwyk said there were no divisions in the caucus but there was "vigorous and constructive" debate.

He said "differences in emphasis" were evidence of democracy within the party. The sources did acknowledge that a "fear factor" existed among supporters who were uncertain about the future.

This had been heightened recently by the announcement of a provisional election date of April 27 next year—little more than nine months away.

Meanwhile, the Conservative Party [CP] has claimed it is experiencing a sudden groundswell of support, and that most new members are coming from the NP.

The CP's Dr Corne Mulder pointed to recent municipal by-election successes as evidence of growing movement away from the NP.

He believed the shift from the NP was "fundamental"—unlike the period before the referendum—as whites were faced with concrete evidence of movement to a new order.

De Klerk: Investor Confidence Must Be Regained

MB0806095893 Johannesburg *SAPA* in English 0914
GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] Johannesburg June 8 *SAPA*—South Africa would succeed in attracting investor confidence as talks on a new constitution moved quickly ahead. State President F.W. de Klerk said on Tuesday in Johannesburg.

Opening the Chamber of Mines' annual general meeting, Mr de Klerk said investor confidence had to be regained if the country was to optimise its ample resources and fulfil its promise as the economic giant of sub-Saharan Africa.

For this to take place, there would have to be an end to violence and an acceleration in the negotiation process.

"Several encouraging developments in recent weeks indicate that this is, indeed, happening and that we will be able to meet our projected timetables for the achievement of a fully democratic South Africa," he said.

After three tumultuous years of socio-political change, the new agreements being shaped augured well for the implementation of a new dispensation ensuring a stable and responsible government.

"Slowly but surely we are crafting a constitution which will enshrine the very value system which underpins successful democracies and economies across the world," he said.

"I am convinced that we will succeed to create an environment conducive to investor confidence and economic growth within the near future."

Mr de Klerk told the gathering of mining executives that their industry would play a vital role in the country's future economic fortunes.

"I am equally convinced that the mining industry is eminently equipped and ready to make a major contribution to the economic prosperity and success of the new South Africa."

The mining industry had been the engine of the country's economy for more than a century and, although mineral exports had declined over the last decade, the industry still made a major contribution to foreign exchange earnings.

"The mineral industry's contribution to the gross domestic product of the country has been in the region of 10 to 15 percent. The same holds true for its contribution to gross domestic fixed investment."

"In view of the development challenges facing the new South Africa, it is of the utmost importance that the future role of the mineral industry should not diminish," Mr de Klerk said.

He said it was therefore vitally important that the country's minerals be "beneficiated" to a much greater degree as well as increasingly diversified.

"We simply have to achieve the maximal exploitation of our non-renewable resources."

The government had consequently introduced the "streamlined" minerals act which firmly entrenched the principles of private ownership of mineral rights and the exclusive right of owners to exploit their deposits.

Furthermore, the government was holding to its commitment to reduce the tax rate of the mining industry in a phased approach, Mr de Klerk said.

ANC Suggests Topics for Mandela-Buthelezi Meeting

MB0706124493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1046
GMT 07 Jun 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the African National Congress: Statement]

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] welcomes the initiative taken by Archbishop Desmond Tutu to arrange a meeting between ANC president, Nelson Mandela, and IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] president, Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The ANC doesn't want a meeting for the sake of a meeting. The following matters should receive attention:

(I) Free political activity for all throughout South Africa, including all areas of Natal and kwaZulu.

(II) The public display of weapons.

(III) The fencing of hostels.

(IV) The IFP's insistence that MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—ANC Military Wing] should be dissolved.

It will be important for a meeting between Comrade Mandela and Chief Buthelezi to arrive at solid agreements on these matters. The meetings of the preparatory committee composed of ANC and IFP delegations are making good progress in addressing these matters.

Winnie Mandela Voted S. Transvaal SANCO Chairman

MB0606174693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1623
GMT 6 Jun 93

[Text] Johannesburg June 6 SAPA—Winnie Mandela was on Sunday voted southern Transvaal chairman of the South African National Civics Organisation (SANCO), SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

The radio did not give details, but said the meeting had called for protest marches next month against the Transvaal Provincial Administration.

The protests are aimed at securing the abolition of what SANCO describes as "racially-based structures".

Posting Affects Nonpolitical Status

MB0706101593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0957
GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Cape Town June 7 SAPA—The appointment of Mrs Winnie Mandela as chairperson of the South African National Civic Organisation [SANCO] in the southern Transvaal gave the lie to SANCO's non-political status, Democratic Party [DP] spokesman on local government, Mr Jasper Walsh, said on Monday [7 June].

"It also undermines SANCO's bargaining position as a representative of civic society," he said in a statement.

SANCO had long claimed non-political status and, through lack of organised competition, had gained for itself a privileged position in the national negotiation forum on local government.

"Mrs Mandela has a high political profile and her appointment as chairperson of the organisation in the southern Transvaal gives the lie to its non-political status."

Deputy Minister: Reincorporation Talks Underway

MB0706162493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1322
GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Port Elizabeth June 7 SAPA—Negotiations on the re-incorporation of the TBVC [Transkei,

Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states into South Africa were well underway and Transkei and Ciskei could be re-incorporated within the next 18 months, Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry David Graaff announced on Monday [7 June]. Mr. Graaff was replying to a question during his address to the Federated Hospitality Association of South Africa regional congress in Port Elizabeth, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

Parliament Bill Postpones Local Elections

MB0706095893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0948
GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Parliament June 7 SAPA—A bill which provides for the temporary postponement of local government elections, was published in Parliament on Monday [7 June].

According to a memorandum to the Local Government Affairs Second Amendment Bill, elections for local authorities are postponed until an election date is determined by the minister of local government.

The minister is further empowered to make regulations regarding wards and polling districts, qualifications for voters and office bearers, election procedures and expenses and corrupt and illegal practices during elections.

The bill also effectively repeals 29 own affairs statutes as part of the rationalisation of functions and services in local government.

Provision is made for by-laws and regulations enacted in terms of the repealed legislation before April 1, 1993, to remain in force until amended or repealed by a competent authority.

Developments in SADF, MK Merger Talks Reviewed

MB0606121093 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 6 Jun 93 p 4

[Report by political correspondent Edyth Bulbring: "Army Chiefs Pressured To Find Answers"]

[Text] SADF [South African Defence Force] and MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe; Spear of the Nation—African National Congress military wing] chiefs this week held two days of talks at a secret venue in Pretoria to negotiate a compromise on the management of the country's armed forces.

The pressure has been growing on the negotiators to resolve the issue which has dogged talks for over two years.

Without agreement, the establishment of the Transitional Executive Council and its sub-councils, which includes one on defence, will not be implemented. The negotiators have two weeks in which to settle the matter.

The core problem recognised by army chief Lt-General Georg Meiring and MK commander Joe Modise, who led their respective delegations this week, is what powers the sub-council on defence will have.

The government is unwilling to subject the SADF to effective operational control by a multi-party sub-council. The ANC [African National Congress] feels that mere political control does not go far enough in reigning in all the country's armed formations.

But whereas there is a growing understanding between the army bosses, the problem now lies with the politicians, especially Defence Minister Kobie Coetsee who fears a right-wing backlash if he sanctions interference in the SADF. In a submission to the negotiating council this week, the technical committee on violence proposed a three-phased approach to dealing with all armed formations. The approach is identical to the understanding that has been reached in talks between the SADF and MK.

The first phase would involve an audit of all weapons and personnel in all the armed formations. A mechanism for bringing weapons and personnel under the supervision of a joint multi-party agency would be established.

The second phase involves the formulation of policy and overseeing all armed formations by a joint multi-party agency. This agency would ensure effective supervision, including clear identification of personnel, weapons and locations and the circumstances in which armed formations may be deployed.

The third phase, which involves the integration, disbandment and rationalisation of armed formations would be the responsibility of an elected government, the technical committee proposes.

In addition to this phased approach, the committee proposes the establishment of an independent peace-keeping force with a multi-party composition to act as the primary peace-keeping force for the election. It would be specially trained and would be controlled by either the Independent Electoral Commission or a multi-party executive. The ANC envisages a 7,000-strong force of members drawn from all armed formations.

In a submission to the technical committee, the ANC outlined its demands for the control of the armed formations.

It wants a sub-council on defence to have definite powers to control the operations and management of armed formations.

This, in effect, would mean that MK, the SADF and all other armed formations would not be able to make decisions regarding military developments without the permission of the multi-party sub-council.

Neither would an army be allowed to be deployed without the permission of the sub-council and all armed formations would be bound by a code of conduct.

CP: Afrikaners Have Right To Secede

MB0806061193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0524
GMT 8 Jun 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg June 7 SAPA—Afrikaners will have the right to secede if simplistic majority rule is introduced in South Africa, the Conservative Party [CP] says in its constitutional proposals handed in at multiparty talks on Monday.

"At that moment oppression of the Afrikaner by the majority will start. Hence a right of secession will arise according to the requirements of international law," the CP argues.

Thirty-seven pages documenting the CP's proposals were submitted to a negotiations technical committee on constitutional issues. SAPA obtained a copy from the party.

"As far as a negotiated settlement, which includes the Afrikaner people's right of self-determination, is concerned, we submit that (multiparty negotiators) should include self-determination for the Afrikaner people in an own independent state as part of the negotiated settlement."

The document did not define the exact borders for the CP's proposed separate Afrikaner state, but called for "a process which will result in a legitimate set of boundaries as opposed to mere unilaterally proposed instant maps".

"In essence extensive consultation and negotiation, mainly on a bilateral character with those affected, will be of the utmost importance."

The CP said it did not want to prejudge the commission on the delimitation of states, regions and provinces, which was recently established by the 26-party negotiating council at Kempton Park.

"The CP will present our proposals to this commission."

Afrikaners would have the right to secede "at that very moment when simplistic majority rule, which will per definition be foreign to the Afrikaner people, is introduced. It will be a complete negation of the right of the Afrikaner people to rule themselves".

The CP document argues that the right of self-determination "is recognised in various treaties and, most importantly, in the charter of the United Nations and in numerous resolutions of this international body".

It rejects a unitary state as proposed by some negotiating council participants, like the African National Congress and its allies.

"This unitary state concept within which framework the various ethnic peoples are forced together is, to our

mind, a deadly recipe for future ethnically-orientated conflict or, perhaps, even a civil war of the style of bosnia-herzegovina."

The CP says it supports a confederation, such as the former Soviet Union which broke up and became the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). It also proposes a charter of southern African states for the purposes of regional co-operation at various levels.

"This confederation model is by analogy the form of state which the Conservative Party envisages for South Africa or, to put it otherwise, this model in an adapted form lies at the heart of the constitutional model of the CP."

The CP wants a confederation or a commonwealth established on a voluntary basis by treaty, which consists of entirely independent states—be they single or federal states.

"The creation of a confederation or commonwealth is, however, by no means a prerequisite for the existence of an Afrikaner state, or other states, be they single or federal."

"The confederation model of the CP is an open-ended solution in the sense that the various peoples of South Africa will not be forced into a unitary state model or a monolithic constitutional dispensation."

The CP envisages at least two independent states—"an Afrikaner state and the new South Africa state. There may well be more".

As far as the CP is concerned, "a clear case could be made, according to present day international law, the Afrikaner people has a right to self-determination according to which it has the right to freely determine its political status and freely pursue economic, social and cultural development within its own state boundaries and that this could be attained either through negotiation...partition or otherwise through secession".

"Although there is some doubt as to the application of the right of self-determination in cases of secession...there is growing consensus in international law theory and practice of a rule developing...that the right of self-determination of peoples could be applied in cases of...a denial of rights of the people concerned or the oppressing of such people or in situations where the existence and extension of territorial sovereignty is altogether uncertain...or where a state brutally violates the will of the people or lacks the will to protect human dignity."

Citizenship in the proposed Afrikaner state is based on the same principle as applies in "most European countries". Non-citizens will be treated "in accordance with accepted international standards".

The document defines Afrikaner people as: "descendants of the Afrikaner nation and those patriots speaking

other languages that share the same destiny on the basis of mutual acceptance and a collective quest for freedom".

According to the CP, "ethnicity is alive and well and is prospering throughout the world, including South Africa...disregard of ethnicity will, without any doubt, lead to never-ending conflict and even civil war, as has been the case in so many countries.

... "We are not anti-American, anti-black, anti-semitic, anti-british or whatever as some media try to project us," the CP says in the document. "But we are pro-Afrikaner and, as we see it, legitimately so.

"We can trace our forefathers back to the 17th century when they arrived in South Africa from Europe...we therefore see ourselves as africans, albeit white Africans... we reject any notion that we are settlers."

According to the CP, "this may be the last opportunity to resolve our constitutional problems in a peaceful manner".

Armscor Begins Defense Nuclear Test Shaft Fill-In

MB0806063393 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] A chapter in the history of South Africa's secret nuclear arms development was today concluded in the northern Cape.

This follows South Africa's signing of the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty earlier this year and the destruction of its nuclear technology. Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] this morning began destroying two secret nuclear weapon test shafts near Upington. The process will take about three weeks to complete. Andries van Zyl reports.

[Van Zyl] The Kalahari dune fields, about 80 kilometers north east of Upington, is the scene where South Africa's two secret nuclear test shafts were sunk in the mid-seventies. One of the shafts is currently inside a galvanized iron trench and the other, about a kilometer further, is in open veld.

The shafts, less than a meter in diameter, have a vertical depth of between 260 and 385 meters. Because no nuclear tests were conducted in the shafts, they have been underground all these years and sealed off with a steel plate and thick concrete blocks. This video material from Armscor shows how the steel plates were removed earlier this month and the concrete blocks removed by the use of explosives to open the shafts.

The filling-in process created unexpected problems from the beginning with the interaction of underground water in the shaft, air and the soil, which was being pushed in. Some of the soil blew out of the shaft and this delayed the filling process considerably. To ensure that the shafts were not drilled open again, at 100 meter intervals a

layer of concrete and scrap-iron is placed between the sand and the holes. The filling-in, due to be completed within the next three weeks, is also being watched by the International Atomic Energy Commission.

Armscor today said that when Vastrap's [tread down] test trenches have been filled, South Africa's era of nuclear weapons development will have ended.

Police Conclude PAC, APLA Investigation

MB0606122793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1050 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Text] Johannesburg June 6 SAPA—Police said on Sunday [6 June] they had charged 15 members of the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] with various crimes following investigations into its activities and that of its military wing.

The investigations came in the wake of the police swoop on PAC offices and homes of its members last month in which more than 70 people were arrested and questioned.

Col Johan Mostert, who headed the police investigations, announced the completion of the operation on Sunday, saying 15 people would face charges including murder, unlawful possession of explosives and possession of unlicensed firearms.

He did not disclose their names.

Col Mostert said all but five alleged PAC and APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] members detained following the May 25 police swoop had been freed. He said 81 people, in total, had been detained.

Those still in detention included four people arrested in connection with the alleged plot to bomb a Yeoville restaurant and a man arrested for alleged plans to attack establishments in Durban and the south coast.

"The South African Police investigations into PAC and APLA activities has been successfully completed," Col Mostert said in a statement.

"The pro-active action taken by SA Police when the plot to bomb various restaurants and hotels was uncovered undoubtedly saved many lives and prevented possible serious injuries to countless others."

Five PAC Members To Face Charges

MB0606145493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1355 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Text] Johannesburg June 6 SAPA—Police said on Sunday [6 June] five more members of the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] would appear in court on Monday to face criminal charges following investigations into activities of the organisation and its military wing.

Col Johan Mostert, who headed the investigations, said in a statement 10 people had already appeared in court

and had been charged with various offences including murder, unlawful possession of explosives and possession of unlicensed arms.

He said the 15 alleged PAC members were among 81 people detained following a May 25 nationwide police swoop on PAC offices and homes of its leadership and members.

Sixty-two people were only questioned and had been released.

Col Mostert said nine people were still in detention—four under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act in connection with the alleged plan to bomb a Yeoville restaurant.

Five of the nine will appear in various courts on Monday to face criminal charges. Among them is a man who was arrested in Natal in connection with recent attacks in Westville and Verulam in Durban in which two people died.

Col Mostert said in addition to two murder charges, the suspect would face charges of possession of illegal unlicensed firearms and explosives.

"The South African Police investigations into PAC and APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] activities has been successfully completed," Col Mostert said.

"The pro-active action taken by SA Police when the plot to bomb various restaurants and hotels was uncovered undoubtedly saved many lives and prevented possible serious injuries to countless others."

Meyer Pleads for U.S. To Lift Sanctions

MB0806052693 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer today met senior officials of the American State Affairs Department in Washington. He encouraged them to invest in South Africa. Toward the end of his lightning quick visit to the U.S., he pleaded that remaining sanctions against South Africa be lifted.

Earlier today Mr. Meyer said at a news conference that he wanted the world to again regard South Africa as an international participant.

[Begin Meyer recording in English] I would argue that the time has now arrived to start looking positively at the lifting of all remaining sanctions. As I indicated, we would argue that the time has actually really arrived and especially also through the announcing of the provisional date for the election. It means that the process is irreversible, and there could be no doubt about that. [end recording]

Mr. Meyer and the ANC [African National Congress] secretary general, Cyril Ramaphosa, received honorary doctorate degrees in Boston during the weekend for the continuing efforts in negotiations.

8 Jun Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries

MB0806125193

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

White Support for NP in 'Massive Decline'—Johannesburg **THE CITIZEN** in English on 7 June in its page 6 editorial questions whether the National Party, NP, "can still command the support of most Whites." An Omnicheck survey "should give the NP cause for concern. White support for the National Party has shown a massive decline, bringing the party's popularity to the lowest level ever recorded." "If the NP does not pay attention to its own constituency, if it does not do anything to demonstrate that it can still control the transition, if it cannot be strong enough to determine the kind of constitution and safeguards that can keep Whites from exploding in violence, the NP will suffer a further erosion of support."

THE STAR

Resignation of Deputy Land Affairs Minister Bemoaned—Referring to the resignation of the Deputy Land Affairs Minister Johan Scheepers, Johannesburg **THE STAR** in English on 8 June states in a page 10 editorial: "If NP hardliners quit because they cannot adjust to the new politics of South Africa, that is to be expected and even welcomed by those in favour of a just political settlement. If the most far-sighted and enlightened in the party leave, however, that gives credence to the belief that President de Klerk is not presiding over a unified, reformist Cabinet." In Parliament, Scheepers was "an unimpressive speaker, and for this reason he never achieved the kind of public profile enjoyed by many of his colleagues. But most of those—on all sides of the political spectrum—who came into direct contact with the man, were impressed. He thought in terms of morality where others simply thought of tactical gain; he was one of a handful of prominent Nationalist politicians who had the ability to see things through the eyes of other people—particularly black people."

BUSINESS DAY

Mandela, ANC Peace Moves Encouraging—Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 8 June in a page 10 editorial finds the "new peace moves" by Nelson Mandela and other leaders "encouraging." "It is as though the ANC [African National Congress], in particular, has taken a high-level decision to do what it can to reduce tensions and channel energies away from conflict and into preparations for the election next year." **BUSINESS DAY** notes that Mandela's statement in Pietermaritzburg, calling for an urgent meeting of national peace accord signatories, "could make the start of renewed efforts to draw all parties into the fold." The ANC's economic planning unit head, Trevor Manuel, also made a "brave speech" to the ANC Youth League in Cape Town, appealing to the youth for "less militancy." The ANC "appears to have taken a calculated risk in its

own and South Africa's wider interests, and it is a commendable decision." "The ANC seems to have realised that the time is fast approaching when it, and not the Nationalists, will have the task of coping with the damage caused by attempts to make the country ungovernable. It must know that violence and crime, not the fear of majority rule, are destroying confidence in the future. It therefore needs a new focus for the freedom struggle, especially among the youth, whose actions so often dictate the country's mood. This focus will be on preparing the ground for an ANC triumph at the polls."

SOWETAN

Election Date Objective for Politicians—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 8 June in a page 8 editorial says the determination of an election date by the multi-party conference last week has given the negotiation process "an air of reality and greater purpose." However, the disadvantage of setting an election date before substantive constitutional issues have been dealt with is that people will ask "What are we going to vote for? Conditions in South Africa are, however, not normal and the country faces an enormous crisis of confidence directly linked to the unstable political situation. The setting of a date means that a precise timeframe and an objective have been given to our politicians to sort out this problem. They now know they must get their act together before April 27 next year."

* Business Leaders Guarded on Dual Tax System

93AF0552A Johannesburg *FINANCIAL MAIL* in English 9 Apr 93 p 47

[Article by Louise Randell: "Dual Tax: Confounded by Uncertainty"]

[Text] Ripples of approval have greeted the dual system of tax announced in the Budget. Not unnaturally, big market-capitalisation companies say they favour the drop in corporate tax from 48% to 40%. But the introduction of a 15% tax computed on dividends—the secondary tax on companies (STC)—has had a mixed reception. Most company officials stress, however, that not all the information is available yet.

The tax changes have wide ranging consequences. According to the S.A. Institute of Chartered Accountants, depending on the nature of the business and structure of the group, "effects of the dual tax system may amount to only a minor rate change or could have an effect that is considered fundamental." In other words, the accountants haven't made up their minds yet.

The effect of the new tax is so unpredictable that a simple tabulation reveals its diverse outcome on 46 of the JSE's most significant companies. But the estimates are based on incomplete information: for example, dual tax applies to mining companies but gold mines have a choice between the new system and the old. The table gives an indication of the direction and scale of the effect of EPS.

Taxing Times			
	Earnings*		Earnings*
	change		change
Company	(%)	Company	(%)
Amcoal	-6	Barlows	+6
Trans-Natal	+9	HLH	+6
Anamint	-7	Malbakk	+5
Palamin	+1	M & R	+5
Samancor	+2	Richemont	nil
Implats	+7	Safren	+5
Rusplats	+7	SAB	+6
Anglo	nil	Engen	-6
Anglovaal	nil	Sasol	-1
GFSA	-4	Sentrachem	+6
Gencor	nil	Afrox	+5
JCI	nil	Premier	+10
Amgold	-12	Tiger	+5
Absa	-4	Nampak	+6
FNB	+7	Sappi	-12
NBS	-3	Edgars	+6
Nedcor	+10	Foschini	-3
Standard	+10	Pepkor	+6
Mut & Fed	+4	Pick 'n Pay	+1
Santam	+7	Wooltr	+3
SA Eagle	+2	Tongaat	-4
Amic	-9	Rembrandt	+9
AVI	+12	Mean	+2

*Estimated percentage change in historical EPS following the new 40% company tax rate and 15% tax on dividends.

Source: Martin & Co

Most companies are reluctant to give their estimates of the earnings effect of the dual tax system; some purport not to have made the calculation. The beneficiaries of the changes are companies, like Anglovaal Industries (AVI), whose historical earnings would have increased by an eighth, according to stockbroker estimates.

As a rule of thumb, those companies with high existing tax rates and a high dividend cover will benefit; the higher the cover the smaller the distributed profits and the lower the STC. AVI director Richard Savage says: "We appreciate the reduction company tax and the concept of encouraging investment." Most managers feel that the lower tax charge will be good for investment and employment.

Premier Group's earnings will also benefit from the tax changes by about 5%, according to deputy CEO Gordon Utian. He adds: "It will give us access to more cash to increase production facilities and job opportunities." However, as a group driven by consumer spending, the

increase in Vat is unlikely to provide the right environment for increased investment at present.

In the short-to-medium term, some companies will lose out. For Sappi, the combination of a low effective tax rate (only 1%) and a low dividend cover indicates that earnings will be stung by STC. The board is reviewing the implications of the tax. Sappi finance director Bill Hewitt says: "It's not a shortage of money that's stopping people spending—it's the climate of uncertainty." Lower taxes will encourage companies to hold cash or pay off debt, rather than promote investment.

Anglo American Industrial Corp (Amic), with a low tax rate and low dividend cover, is also likely to be hit by STC. Amic finance director Brian Bullett was hesitant to comment about the tax changes: "It's not final yet and some issues are under representation." But in general, Bullett is in favour of the tax despite some reservations. The most significant are the inequities arising in the transition period. First, the method charging STC on dividends from wholly owned unlisted companies and, second, STC applies to preference dividends which are largely debt instruments rather than a form of distribution. Bullett doesn't believe the changes will affect Amic's dividend cover.

Another cause for complaint could be that companies with March year-ends will pay STC on their final dividend but won't benefit from the lower corporate tax rate until the next financial year. A Breweries is one. Group financial director Selwyn MacFarlane says the overall effect is to improve earnings but he concedes the "transition details are still in the process of clarification." CNA Gallo is in a similar situation: technicalities over the transfer of dividends from wholly owned unlisted subsidiaries are under review. Finance director Alan Cherry says the dividends may be used to offset CNA Gallo's STC charge; if not, the effective tax rate will rise from 48% to about 53% and that will produce a one-off detrimental effect on earnings.

What STC will do to dividend policies is also uncertain. Most companies are reticent and prefer to wait and see the fine print of the legislation before introducing changes. The lack of urgency to make changes suggests that, in most cases, the effect of STC isn't going to be dramatic. There may be a tension between companies which want to retain a greater part of profits and their shareholders who want a steady income stream from investments. That might cause majority shareholders to put increased pressure on subsidiaries. Dividend income (that's already had STC paid on it) can be offset against dividends paid out for the purposes of calculating STC.

One commentator says: "It would be less than politic of us not to discuss the issue with our major shareholders—in any case, it makes sense to debate the possible benefits that can accrue both to them and the company from any change in dividend policy." But the majority view is that dividend policy depends on what is affordable within the

constraints of promoting earnings and asset growth; most claimed that their cover would remain unchanged.

The dual tax system will include STC as part of the taxation charge on the face of the income statement (this will have an impact on EPS). However, it certainly seems the new scheme takes as much away with one hand as it gives with the other. Responses vary. One official says: "It's an immensely positive move in the context of S.A. in terms of encouraging investment." Another decries it as "a charge against distribution," despite careful proclamations to the contrary by Finance Minister Derek Keys.

The dual tax system will bring S.A. corporate tax rates in line with other international tax regimes and provide an incentive for local and overseas companies to invest.

It may be a step forward but it's unlikely to be more than symbolic while violence and political uncertainty continue.

* Free Market Advocates See Diminished Role

93AF0552B Johannesburg *FINANCIAL MAIL* in English 9 Apr 93 p 45

[Article by Maureen Sullivan: "Forgetting Old Free-Market Friends"]

[Text] Free markets, deregulating and democracy have triumphed around the world, so why are the organisations that promote these classically liberal values having such a hard time finding funds here in S.A.?

Some blame it on the new political correctness as the possibility of an ANC government looms larger, others chalk it up to the recession or that there are more hands being held out every day. The Liberty Life Foundation [LLF], which spent or committed R50m last year, gets up to 20 applications for aid every day, and the Anglo American Chairman's Fund gets 6,000 requests a year.

Most organisations say they are holding their own with long-standing supporters, but there's just no new money around so belts are being tightened:

—The Free Market Foundation is selling its headquarters, its R1.5m Johannesburg mansion, as part of a major restructuring. Five years ago, 95% of its revenue came from memberships. That's down to 40%, with the difference made up by its training programmes and other money-spinners;

—The Sunnyside Group, a coalition of 60 organisations that lobbies for deregulation of small business and the informal sector, made its fund-raising pitch to 30 companies last year. Only one made a pledge; and

—The S.A. Institute of race Relations decided not to cut its 70-strong staff, but for the past two years rises have been well below inflation and it just managed to break even. "It's going to be a tough year financially," says executive director John Kane-Berman.

For some, the tough times have proved too daunting. The S.A. branch of the International Freedom Foundation, a free-market think-tank based in Washington, last week said it is downscaling its operation and becoming a consulting group. Executive director Russel Crystal estimates that it lost half of its local funding in the past year, though only 20% of its total budget comes from S.A. sources.

"There's been an amazing reaction in the business community," Crystal says. "They seem to have developed paranoia when it comes to supporting free-market policies. They wish we had another name for it."

Temba Nolutshungu of the Free Market Foundation's office in Cape Town agrees. "Considering we're disseminating free-market ideas that will set in motion a more open society, of course we expect them to be our natural backers. But local companies have yet to put their money where their mouth is."

The problem is that business has never been crazy about Adam Smith and his invisible hand. Says Andrew Feinstein of the Consultative Business Movement: "Executives do not adopt a philosophy at either end of the spectrum. I think businesses feel comfortable with what could be described as a neo-corporatist model, not a free-market mould."

Anglo-American's Michael O'Dowd, who heads the Chairman's Fund, says most companies are run by "rent-seekers" devoted to securing government protection and concessions, not a free market. "As long as there is a pork barrel, people will queue for it."

And the Free Market Foundation's Leon Louw is even more blunt, calling them "corporate prostitutes" willing to do anything to keep on the inside track. "The most enthusiastic supporters of the Nats are now the most supportive of who they believe will be the new government. Maybe they're right. Maybe they are serving their shareholders."

Says Mashudu Ramano of the Sunnyside Group: "We're talking about deregulation, and big businesses feel that maybe that's not in their interest." But the group is finding a lot more interest in its work from overseas donors, such as the U.S. and E.C.

Across the board, however, the groups are reluctant to discuss who funds them, by how much and who's cutting back. Most corporations are equally close-mouthed. Sasol, for one, says: "We're not willing to divulge details of the donations we grant."

Others, such as the Chairman's Fund, are more forthcoming. It supports all the organisations named in this story. "Political correctness has never been our concern," O'Dowd says. "We didn't toe the line under the old government and we have no intention of toeing the line under a new government."

Nevertheless, political correctness exists and it's nothing new. Louw says companies wouldn't support the foundation in the Seventies because government didn't believe in

free-market issues. And when government did get on the bandwagon, companies begged off from contributing because they saw it as mission accomplished. And now that the ANC is espousing a lot of the old Nat policies, the companies once again refuse to be seen taking the wrong side.

The free-market label is a handicap, concedes Hylton Appelbaum, who heads the Liberty Life Foundation, which does contribute to the Free Market Foundation. "For a lot of people, free markets meant job reservation, single-sex hostels, discriminatory practices. Rightly or wrongly, it meant exploitation."

But ironically, as companies distance themselves from pro-market groups in a scramble to buy political insurance against nationalisation and other interventionist policies, the ANC is moving away from those policies. Donors concerned with doing the right thing have been slow to see this shift. Last week ANC economies head Trevor Manuel came out against exchange controls. The ANC also is questioning high tariffs while privatisation is no longer a dirty word.

The Free Market Foundation's Justice for All the Job Creation training programmes, which have reached 1m people with their pro-market pitch, have received high marks from the ANC and NUM [National Union of Mineworkers], which have paid to put members through the programme.

"Big businesses are much less wary about giving us money for promoting free-market principles if we add job creation to it," says the foundation's Marc Swanepoel. "They want us to dress it up, so we combine the basic business and economic principles with practical information on how to make a living."

Of course, the ANC hasn't embraced every idea or organisation. Last September, the Institute of Race Relations inflamed the Left when it issued a report that said published statistics on violence were inaccurate and misleading. Opponents attacked the report, saying it proved the institute's alleged bias in favour of Inkatha.

Some corporate donors considered pulling back. But institute stalwarts Harry Oppenheimer and Helen Suzman backed the report and Kane-Berman says some member companies called to "express their concern that the criticism not deflect the institute from its course."

Despite the recession, Kane-Berman says there is money to be had, but it takes more hard work than ever to get it. "We have got to keep our product top-of-the-range. We're constantly refining what we do so we can attract business and other members." One recent refinement is the addition of a chapter on the environment to the annual race relations survey.

Adds Kane-Berman: "No-one owes this organisation a living. We have got to convince people we're worthwhile and relevant as far as building a new S.A. If not, we will not get the support."

Angola**FAA Chief Confirms Zaire, S. Africa Support for UNITA**

MB0806081793 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 8 Jun 93

[Text] [Announcer] General Joao de Matos, Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] chief of General Staff, has confirmed that Zairian authorities are involved in the Angolan conflict on the side of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. In an interview he granted to Portugal's TSF [Wireless] Radio, the FAA chief of General Staff did not mince his words and accused Zaire of involvement in a conflict which continues to claim many lives.

[Begin de Matos recording] UNITA uses Zairian territory to carry out operations against Angola. Thus, the Zairian Government is directly or indirectly implicated in aid to UNITA (?to attack) Angola. Should Zaire insist on continuing granting military support to UNITA [words indistinct]. [end recording]

[Announcer] Zaire is directly involved in the Angolan conflict, which could place bilateral relations in danger. However, it would appear that it is not Zaire alone that is involved: General Joao de Matos says he does not believe the South African authorities are not involved.

[Begin de Matos recording] In my opinion, it is impossible that only South African circles should be supporting UNITA. That is because of the extent and complexity of the military support being given UNITA. (?It shows that) the South African Government is involved. The FAA forces have detected that support in terms of flights to UNITA-held areas. That support is being taken to UNITA through the Republic of Zaire, but it hails from South Africa. [end recording]

[Announcer] General Joao de Matos is in Portugal to deal with issues relating to bilateral military cooperation.

Army Officer Discusses Assistance

MB0506084493 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Text] Cabinda military area Commander Jose Pedro has confirmed that government troops are ready to respond to any enemy attack in the area.

[Begin Pedro recording] Our troops stationed in this province are ready for any attack. We have enough forces to respond adequately not only to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], but also against the Zairians in case they try to assist UNITA in any subsequent actions here in Cabinda. [end recording]

Commander Jose Pedro has said that UNITA receives assistance through the Kinshasa regime in the Zairian areas of Boma and Matadi among others.

[Begin Pedro recording] Of late we have been seeing open assistance to UNITA by the Zairian Government. We have proof of this. UNITA units are moving, particularly in Boma and Matadi areas. We have also proof that the ports of Banana and Matadi have been used to supply UNITA, so this is not news to anyone. If previously the assistance to UNITA was clandestine, today the assistance is being given openly. [end recording]

FAA Chief Confirms UNITA Holds Soyo, Military 'Upper Hand'

MB0806065393 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 7 Jun 93

[From the "London Last Minute" program]

[Text] In an interview with SIC [expansion unknown], a privately owned Portuguese television station, General Joao de Matos, Angolan Armed Forces chief of General Staff, has admitted that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has the upper hand in military terms. General Joao de Matos also confirmed UNITA is still holding the oil-rich northwest coastal town of Soyo. Asked to comment on corruption at the highest levels in the armed forces, General Joao de Matos said it was true that, after the Bicesse Accords has been signed, some officers—generals included—had taken possession of former People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola property. He noted, though, that there are plans to recover that property. This is what he told SIC reporter Candida Pinto:

[Begin recording] [De Matos] Angola's military situation at this point is not good. UNITA has intensified its attacks, particularly on important economic targets, including oil- and diamond-rich areas. UNITA has been launching what one might call murderous and destructive operations against those areas. They are not happy with simply attacking and occupying certain areas. Fundamentally, they go all out to destroy them. They destroy all infrastructure they find. That has been UNITA's military policy lately.

[Pinto] Concerning the oil installations which have been coming under attack: Is there any accord, or has anything been established between the Angolan Government and the governments of countries with oil companies in Soyo and Cabinda, with a view to defending those areas?

[De Matos] No, there is not. The government has the responsibility to defend and grant protection to all companies operating in Angola.

[Pinto] Is Soyo in the hands of UNITA at this point?

[De Matos] Yes, it is.

[Pinto] Totally so?

[De Matos] Totally.

[Pinto] Is it in FAA's plans to recapture Huambo?

[De Matos] FAA plans to reestablish the country's territorial integrity.

[Pinto] Is Huambo one of the cities to recapture or is it not a priority at this juncture?

[De Matos] As I have told you, it is in our plans to reestablish the country's territorial integrity from Cabinda Province to Cunene Province, without any exceptions.

[Pinto] It is said that UNITA has military control over some 80 percent of Angolan territory. Is UNITA militarily more powerful than the Angolan Army?

[De Matos] Well, it is false to say UNITA controls 80 percent of Angolan territory. That is not the reality. It is a fact that UNITA controls large parts of Angolan territory, but it has no control over the people, who are under the Angolan Government's control. As for reports that UNITA is militarily stronger than the government at this time, we can say that is true because UNITA maintained its army of 50,000 armed and properly equipped men. They had the necessary ammunition and received foreign support. They continue to receive foreign support.

[Pinto] From whom?

[De Matos] From South Africa, mainly. UNITA has also had the connivance of Zaire, which allows its territory to be used as a springboard for UNITA operations against Angolan territory. South Africa remains very committed to supporting UNITA, irrespective of their press reports that some South African circles are involved. It is our opinion, the opinion of the Angolan military, that support for UNITA is of such a magnitude that groups alone cannot be doing it. Thus, South Africa must be greatly involved in supplying arms...

[Pinto] At the level of [words indistinct]?

[De Matos] At the level of [words indistinct].

[Pinto] Do you believe there could be a negotiated settlement to the Angolan conflict?

[De Matos] There will have to be. The Angolan conflict cannot be settled by military means. The solution must be political. Sooner or later, a political solution will be found for the Angolan problem.

[Pinto] In your opinion, why has a political solution not been found yet? Why did the two months of Abidjan peace talks fail to produce a settlement?

[De Matos] Because UNITA believes it has the military upper hand and wants to extract maximum gains from that military advantage.

[Pinto] There have been reports that some generals bought—very cheaply—some army property auctioned after the Bicesse Accords had been signed. Those generals, who are still in the service today, opened private

enterprises following the acquisition of that military equipment, particularly vehicles and other equipment. Is this true?

[De Matos] I would like to confirm that that is true.

[Pinto] Do you agree with the fact that generals in the service should have made immediate profits from army property?

[De Matos] No, I do not agree. I have already taken steps for all that army property to be collected [word indistinct] the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola army, or the army of the government of the first republic.

[Pinto] Are the people holding that military equipment those generals who are currently in the service?

[De Matos] Most of them are no longer in the service. Some of them are in the FAA forces and they have been called to reason. They have been told of the need to return all that equipment to the armed forces. [end recording]

UNITA Rejects 'Dead' 1991 Peace Accord

MB0706114893 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] The UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement of Angola says (?in a statement) last year's multiparty elections cannot be the basis for a peace accord, but it is still prepared to reach agreement on power-sharing with the ruling MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola].

The statement was sent to a news agency in Lisbon. A report from the Portuguese capital says it appears to mark a hardening of UNITA's negotiating stance, after fresh victories on the battlefield, since the collapse of peace talks in the Ivory Coast last month.

The statement said the elections in Angola were a farce that the people could not respect, and the armed forces could not be held hostage to.

Today's statement, signed by UNITA's military commander, General Arlinda Chenda Pena, said UNITA was still in favor of peace talks, but it said the Portuguese-brokered peace agreement of 1991 that gave rise to the elections held in September, was dead.

UNITA said it was only prepared to sign a new agreement with the MPLA based on partial agreements reached during 6 weeks of peace talks in the Ivory Coast in April and May.

FALA General Staff Notes Support for Negotiations

MB0706145593 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] We would like to draw our listeners' attention to the following communique issued by the General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA].

1. Patriotic and revolutionary FALA is willing to support negotiations aimed at gaining peace for all Angolans. Without wishing to create division, the General Staff is convinced, today more than ever before, that the Angolan elections were a farce, which the people cannot uphold, and that the Armed Forces cannot be victims, let alone hostages. Our eyes are only focused on the Abidjan Protocol.

2. For the patriotic forces, the presence of General Joao de Matos in Portugal is ample evidence that the Bicesse Accords have perished where they were born. Bicesse will have the same fate as the Alvor Accords should the neo-Salazarist [after former Portuguese prime minister Antonio Salazar] stance of the Portuguese Government materialize and troops and war materiel be sent to Angola. FALA will only have to shoulder their responsibilities like in 1976 in order to uphold the true independence and the cultural integrity of Angola's Bantu peoples.

In desperation the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola's Navy has been bombarding the entire Soyo region. We have decided, however, to stay put in Soyo regardless of the cultural minority government's rhetoric.

Without honest talks, FALA is in Soyo to stay on behalf of the people and of our sons detained in Luanda and on behalf of our heroes massacred in Luanda. FALA will never forget Vice President Jeremias Chitunda, Secretary General Mango Alicerces, and Engineer Elias Salupeto, head of the Joint Political and Military Commission.

Fatherland or armed struggle!

[Issued] Huambo, 7 June 1993

[Signed] Army General Arlindo Chenda Isaac Pena Ben-Ben, chief of General Staff

Economic Policy Meeting To Be Held 23-24 Jun

MB0706071593 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Text] The Angolan economy will be at the center of a meeting promoted by the Angolan prime minister and scheduled for 23 and 24 June. The theme of the meeting will be: economic policy and the war situation. It will make a broad assessment of Angola's economic situation and ways to implement the Angolan Government's emergency program this year. A number of issues have been chosen for discussion at the meeting, which will be

open to government organs, enterprises, political parties, nongovernmental organizations, embassies, international organizations, and other bodies.

Parliament Member Reports Jails Disregard Human Rights

MB0706073893 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Excerpts] The members of the Angolan Parliament toured the Interior Ministry's jails on 2 June and were touched by what they saw. Member of Parliament Mendes de Carvalho said the National Assembly would recommend changes to subhuman conditions in all jails, so legality can be restored. [passage omitted]

[Begin de Carvalho recording] I came here because of human rights and found human rights are not being respected. We are going to study and do everything in our power to ensure conditions in the jails improve. They have no water or food. There are shortages of medicines. You tell me: How can anyone survive in such conditions? What blame must be attached to the jails? Why do those detainees not undergo trial? We must knock at the doors of those responsible so we can get answers. I am working on the principle that such blame must be laid at the door of the Justice Ministry and so on. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Mozambique**Frelimo, Unamo Officials Discuss Various Accusations**

MB0706163893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] In view of all the different standpoints, politicians make accusations and counteraccusations in order to make their views prevail. That is normal in democracy.

Bonifacio Gruveta, member of the Political Commission of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] and first party secretary for Zambezia Province, has told the residents of Macuze and Namacurra that the introduction of multipartyism was a Frelimo victory, attesting to the party's ability to change and its maturity, a party that has fought for Mozambique's independence.

Bonifacio Gruveta told the residents that right now there are several parties which will contest the Mozambican elections next year so that the people will decide the form of government to rule the country. He said Frelimo is in power at the moment and there is only one administration in Mozambique. He clarified doubts the residents had about the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] also ruling the country.

The residents said in some parts of Namacurra District, Renamo is reinstating former traditional chiefs and policemen, claiming that the mandate for Frelimo's Activist Groups and Committees has expired. Gruveta

condemned Renamo's attitude, saying that those grass-roots organs should continue to operate as in the past.

Gruveta had some harsh words for Carlos Reis' Mozambican National Union [Unamo], saying that that politician is getting confused about freedom and democracy, resorting to insults. Gruveta said Frelimo would not tolerate such provocations. He added: We do not accept that. We are going to react to the provocations and insults leveled at us by the Unamo president. He said Carlos Reis' remarks were unfounded and dishonest.

The Unamo leader has launched violent attacks on the Frelimo government, accusing it of mismanagement. Reis says corruption is widespread within the higher and lower echelons of the regime. Gruveta says those are veiled lies.

Carlos Reis has repeatedly talked about bank credits, accusing the government's banking sector of only serving Indian businessmen to the detriment of Mozambicans.

Bonifacio Gruveta said the claims made by the Unamo president were false, adding that Reis is a privileged person in that he obtained a huge credit facility which he used to finance his party's congress and to start a number of businesses—namely, trading and bus services.

A well-placed source in a bank confirmed the report, adding that Carlos Reis has not yet begun to repay his debt, although the time limit given to him has expired.

Bonifacio Gruveta said that criticism should be leveled at government methods in order to correct errors. Criticism should be made in a civilized manner, free of insults. He added: It is easy to see the mistakes from the gallery. People talk a lot though they do nothing to serve the people.

Gruveta warned the opposition parties that it is about time they give details about their development programs so that the people may learn of their solutions to Mozambique's problems.

Carlos Reis has time and again stated that the Frelimo government has plans to kill him. Bonifacio Gruveta strongly rejected that as a lie, adding that Frelimo has never intended to do that. Gruveta said that Frelimo is showing a great deal of tolerance toward Carlos Reis' impertinence, and that its attitude is aimed at upholding peace instead of resuming war. Gruveta said that with his false statements, the Unamo president wants to promote his image, adding that Carlos Reis is digging his own grave.

The Frelimo official said that right now what matters is to have reconciliation, reconstruction, national unity, and the resettlement of displaced persons and refugees, free of hatred and vengeance. He said those tasks should be carried out in a diversified though united manner.

A citizen present at the meeting addressed by Bonifacio Gruveta said that the Unamo president was a victim of ignorance.

Opposition Party Official Confident of Accord Success

MB0706163793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] The opposition Mozambique United Front [Fumo] has created political commissions in every province. This was recently disclosed by Fumo Vice President Carlos Jeque at the end of a visit to Inhambane Province. Jeque went to Inhambane to arrange the Fumo President Domingos Arouca's visit to that province, scheduled to take place in the second half of June. Earlier Carlos Jeque was in Cabo Delgado and Zambezia Provinces. Other party officials are currently operating elsewhere in Mozambique.

Jeque said he was impressed with the reception accorded Fumo in Inhambane. The party's members and sympathizers said they were willing to meet Domingos Arouca.

Asked to comment on the delays in the implementation of the Mozambique peace accord, the Fumo vice president said it was normal because the process was complex. He said, however, that he was pleased with the slow, but safe steps that have already been taken.

[Begin Jeque recording] We are happy that safe, though slow, steps have been taken. The United Nations in particular is aware that Mozambique should not be like Angola. Should the United Nations be successful—and I believe it will—its posture will be different in the future. Accords were signed and elections held in Angola, but important aspects like the complete disarmament and the attempt to form a single army were not taken into account. The United Nations does not want that to happen in Mozambique.

The United Nations and the international community have stated: Either the two sides encamp and demobilized their forces or funds will be allocated to no one. Whereas both the Mozambique National Resistance and the Mozambique Liberation Front, as well as the international community, need to be ethical and reasonable, they will eventually fulfill their obligations, even if they wish to disregard the accorded principles. The United Nations has a great deal of influence, and we can say that the Mozambican people have been very lucky. The UN special representative has clear cut ideas about the Mozambican peace process. [end recording]

Carlos Jeque said that what matters for Fumo is not to do its best to either win or lose the elections, but instead to give its contribution so that the Mozambican people may continue to live in peace. He added: That is what matters for us.

Renamo Accused of Setting Up Military Bases in Gorongosa

MB0706143993 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1100 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] The authorities in the District of Gorongosa in Mozambique's central Province of Sofala have accused

Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] of setting up military bases in the regions of (Casaronda), Chitunga, and at the Gorongosa National Park. According to the Maputo daily NOTICIAS newspaper quoting Gorongosa's district administrator (Chulavisse Muchangaze), the bases were set up recently, thus violating the peace agreement signed between the government and Renamo in Rome last October. He said before the peace agreement Renamo had no military bases in those regions. Mr. (Muchangaze) said the measure has been presented to Renamo officials in Gorongosa and will be a subject at a meeting to be held in a few days between the two sides. Renamo says it considers Mr. (Muchangaze's) claims as false and without foundations.

Italian Official Says Troops To Cost \$220 Million

MB0706143293 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Italian Deputy Foreign Minister Carmelo Azzara, who is visiting Mozambique, said in a news conference in Maputo today that the presence of the Italian military contingent in Mozambique will cost his country \$220 million. Carmelo, who will tomorrow attend a meeting by donors on the program of humanitarian assistance to Mozambique, said Italy will request other countries to contribute as much as possible. He reminded the other countries that during the conference that European cooperation ministers held in Brussels last week, Italy asked its partners to assist Mozambique. The Italian deputy foreign minister, however, noted that Mozambique should not only seek financial assistance from the European Community but should also assure the maintenance of peace and democracy by respecting the Mozambican people's civil rights.

Maputo Reportedly Importing Power Supply From S. Africa

MB0706142393 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Reports from Maputo say the Mozambican capital is being supplied exclusively with electricity from South Africa. The local thermal power station has closed down, as most of its infrastructure needs to be rebuilt. Officials said that Mozambique's electricity department was paying nearly 4 million rands a month for the electricity imported from South Africa.

Namibia

Angolan Foreign Minister on Arms Purchases From S. Africa

MB0706170493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1625 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] Windhoek June 7 SAPA—The Angolan Government would buy arms from South Africa if it had the

money, Minister of Foreign Affairs Venancio de Moura said in Windhoek on Monday [7 June] before flying home to Luanda.

He made no reference to a United Nations arms embargo against South Africa.

Mr. de Moura would not confirm or deny reports on Monday from Luanda that Angolan Army Chief-of-Staff Gen Joao de Matos had accused South Africa of continuing to arm UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels through Zaire.

However, he said South African Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha on Friday admitted it was possible individuals in South Africa continued to supply UNITA.

He said he hoped Mr. Botha would continue his involvement in the Angolan peace process because Mr. Botha had an important role in making contact with UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi.

Mr. de Moura said he hoped Mr. Botha would be able to provide "positive information" on Dr. Savimbi's political position when next they met.

He said his government had offered proof to the United Nations Security Council that UNITA was receiving support from inside Zaire.

Rebels who attacked the Angolan oil town of Soyo had crossed into Angola from Zaire, he claimed.

Mr. de Moura flew back to Luanda on Monday after a five-day visit which included bilateral and tripartite talks last Friday with Mr. Botha and his Namibian counterpart Theo-Ben Gurirab.

Police Arrest 9 UNITA Members With AK-47s, Grenades

MB0706195593 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] The Namibian police say that they have arrested nine members of the Angolan UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement on charges of being in possession of 10 AK-47 rifles and 26 hand grenades. A spokesman said that the nine had handed themselves over to the police in Kavango in the far north of Namibia after three other UNITA members had been arrested for illegal entry two weeks ago. The spokesman said all 12 were being held for questioning at the town of Rundu and that they would be handed over to immigration officials soon.

Shadow Minister Mudge Reacts to 1993-94 Budget

MB0706133693 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 2 Jun 93 pp 1, 3

[Report by Tom Minney: "Mudge Slams 'Bread and Circuses' Budget"]

[Text] Shadow finance minister Dirk Mudge in his last big parliamentary speech warned yesterday that Namibians were being offered "bread and circuses" to distract them from the real problems.

It was the retiring chairperson of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance's [DTA] reply to the Finance Minister Gert Hanekom's May 27 budget.

Mudge told the National Assembly that he had warned three years ago that free spending would lead to problems. He noted that Hanekom had cut sales tax on bread and that a circus had arrived in Namibia at budget time—and he was not referring to the budget debate.

But the whole National Assembly gave Mudge a warm round of applause after he told members of the Government: "I have enough confidence in them to retire in my beloved country without any fear of the future." He invited all MPs to drop in at his farm on their way North.

Speaker Moses Tjitendero later thanked Mudge for his contribution and a formal farewell is due later.

Mudge slammed Henekom's command of economic growth, noting that two months ago Hanekom was telling him the economy would grow by 3 percent, or zero if diamond markets were bad. Since then diamond sales levels had increased but now the economy is forecast to shrink by 1.9 percent.

In reply to criticism that his party never proposed alternatives, Mudge said they had proposed an investment code and manufacturing incentives, and these had now come into being although he would have preferred more emphasis on job creation.

He said he had warned repeatedly that the first three years would be easier because of inherited surpluses and the R[Rand]78 million amortization fund. All of this was now used up despite repeated "very optimistic budget speeches."

Mudge asked Hanekom to unveil the national debt which he said had doubled promotion calls that this year's speech mentioned it five times. He also asked why the Ministers were smiling if Hanekom had been as "tough and pitiless" with them as he said.

"What about a smaller cabinet, less luxury cars, offices and houses. Less travelling and no new aircraft and helicopters?"

He doubted the forecast state revenue of more than R3 billion, saying Southern African Customs Union revenues were likely to be lower than forecast.

If tax on televisions, spirits and cigarettes ("all the nice things in life" he called them) were raised people would either buy less, meaning less tax, or buy them instead of food for their children.

Although the DTA's prayers for spending cuts were being answered, Mudge even criticised the Minister for this, saying low capital spending would not make jobs.

He wondered if the cuts were being done "correctly and wisely" and asked if tax on farmers was to bankrupt them and bring down farm prices.

Swaziland

Prime Minister Declares AIDS 'National Priority'

MB0506133193 Mbabane WEEKEND OBSERVER in English 5 Jun 93 p 1, 3

[Report by Vusi Sibisi: PM Declares AIDS a Top Government Priority"]

[Text] Prime Minister Obed Dlamini yesterday declared AIDS a national priority with a chilling warning that any further neglect of this scourge could lead to the country's decay, undermining what it has achieved in 25 years of independence.

Mr. Dlamini said deadly signals were flashing all over in Africa where the killer syndrome has wiped out whole communities, leaving immeasurable human suffering, socio-economic decay, a trail of unwarranted graves and countless orphans.

The Premier said this when opening an "AIDS retreat for Cabinet" at the Pigg's Peak Protea Hotel and Casino, attended by cabinet ministers, health workers and educators as well as members of the diplomatic corps.

"I cannot think of any reason why AIDS should not do here what it has done in these (African) countries," he said.

He said from the manner the AIDS epidemic had and continued to unfold, it was clear that it "transcends all spheres of human existence so its impact will without doubt affect all of us gathered here one way or the other."

The retreat, he said, was being held with the backdrop of a deteriorated AIDS situation in the country where about 25,000 people are believed to have been affected by the end of last year.

Most worrying, the Premier said, was the fact that the scourge was prevalent among the 18-50 age group who were the most sexually active and who also formed the core of the most economically active group in the Kingdom's population. Current projections show that one in every 15 in this group is afflicted with the virus.

He saw the retreat not merely as a public statement but an honest desire to discover how cabinet can help and enhance the Kingdom's ability to limit the spread of the AIDS virus.

"While it may be true that no affected country can yet claim victory against AIDS, I honestly do believe that this epidemic can be stopped," he challenged.

Mr. Dlamini warned that unless appropriate action is taken at the highest level of government, there was every danger of the scourge translating into a Swazi version of The Holocaust.

"Cost to the country in terms of premature loss of human life and financial resources will be phenomenal," warned the Premier.

Declaring the fight against AIDS a national priority, Mr. Dlamini challenged His Majesty's present and future governments to place AIDS prevention and control activities high on their priorities.

He spurred cabinet ministers to make the AIDS epidemic a gospel in all their speeches to reflect the importance and urgency of informing the populace about this deadly syndrome.

He said the real battle was however at personal and individual level where the country can hope to win the war against AIDS.

Mr. Dlamini said there was a need for individuals to change their behavioral habits, warning that if they did not modify their behaviour patterns and attitudes towards this disease, all inputs would have been wasted.

The Premier emphasised the need to act collectively to counter the spread of AIDS, saying the private sector had an important role to play especially in these days of very diminishing foreign donors.

He called for a unified and coordinated effort between government, private sector, interest groups, local communities and individual citizens.

Mr. Dlamini said there was also an urgent need for government to strengthen the country's health institutions to provide amongst other services, care to those who will eventually develop AIDS.

He then thanked all those who have assisted the National AIDS Programme since its inception in 1987, in particular the World Health Organisation (WHO), the European Economic Commission (EEC), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Overseas Development Administration (ODA).

He also paid tribute to Shell Oil Swaziland for what he termed the radical position they have taken in re-investing their profits in the youth of this country, further challenging other local companies to follow suit.

"The AIDS problem has not yet been overcome, we will therefore look forward to continued support from both local and international donor agencies," he concluded.

Voter Registration From 10 to 20 Jun 1993

*MB0506055193 Mbabane Swazi Television in English
1830 GMT 4 Jun 93*

[Text] All Swazi citizens from the age of 18 and above are advised that registration of voters starts from the 10th to the 20th of June 1993 at various centers throughout the country. People are urged to register as soon as possible, because if you have not registered, you will not vote during the polling day. Names of the registration officers for various centers will be announced within the next few days before registration starts.

Registration in the rural areas shall take place in the presence of a chief or of his representative and his council who shall provide all relevant information regarding the eligibility of persons applying for registration as voters. In the case of urban or industrial areas, the person applying for registration as a voter shall produce evidence of their Swazi citizenship.

Liberia

NPFL Allegedly Targeted Refugees in Firestone Attack

AB0706143593 Paris AFP in French 1231 GMT
7 Jun 93

[Text] Harbel (Liberia), 7 Jun (AFP)—The 5 June attack by the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL], the main Liberian armed faction, on the Firestone plantations 50 km east of Monrovia, was targeted at a refugee camp and resulted in more than 300 dead and 700 wounded, according to information gathered by reporters who visited the scene of the massacre. The injured, 13 of whom are in critical condition, received first aid treatment at Harbel medical center before they were evacuated to Monrovia. Some survivors told reporters that 32 NPFL fighters entered the Carter refugee camp at Harbel on 5 June around midnight and ordered about 1,000 refugees there to come out, before firing at them.

The West African force deployed to Liberia, Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group [ECOMOG], announced yesterday that NPFL fighters had killed 250 civilians at Dolo, Bondin-way, and Harbel, three localities on the Firestone rubber plantation. "The NPFL rebels used firearms and machetes" to "indiscriminately massacre men, women, and children," the ECOMOG communique stated. ECOMOG announced in February that it had recaptured Harbel from the NPFL which had been occupying it since 1990. It however emphasized that "rebel bands" could still be found in the huge neighboring plantations.

[Paris AFP in English in a Harbel-dated item at 1405 GMT on 7 June adds: "Liberian Interim President Amos Sawyer on Monday charged that 'Taylor and his bandits were doing this to break the confidence of the people in themselves and the security of ECOMOG.' Survivors said the rebels ordered people out of their homes before killing them.

[An AFP correspondent on Sunday saw the bodies of men, women and children massacred without distinction. Whole families were slain in front of their homes, which the rebels then burned. Some of the corpses had their heads split open. Others, including tiny babies, had been hacked apart, apparently with machetes. Women lay dead with their murdered children still strapped to their backs, cut down as they had tried to flee.

[Liberian Army Major Nelson Paye said the rebels had kept up a 'suppressive fire, using heavy machine-guns, to prevent ECOMOG and the Liberian Army from entering the scene.' 'We exchanged fire with the rebels for about one hour before they retreated,' Paye added. Two Liberian Army soldiers were killed, but Paye could not say whether the rebels had sustained casualties 'since they do not wear uniforms.' Security forces said one man with his shoulder tattooed with the 'special marks' of the

NPFL had been found at the spot and was under interrogation by investigators.

[An official with the multi-national ECOMOG force, John Adda Monday, told reporters that the slaughter was 'a direct practical demonstration of NPFL leader Taylor's instructions to his rebels to unleash terror on Liberians.' Last month, ECOMOG said it had intercepted a radio message from Taylor to his forces ordering them 'to now engage in a reign of terror.' In the message quoted by ECOMOG, Taylor called on his fighters to 'destroy all male refugees and rape women in our control. All I want now is a reign of terror. We must create a state of terror.' In mid-May, Taylor announced that he was changing tactics from direct confrontation with his foes to harassing them through sporadic guerrilla operations in a bid to regain lost NPFL territory.

[Sawyer, the interim president installed in Monrovia under the auspices of the Economic Community of West African States which sent ECOMOG to Liberia, accused Taylor of 'butchering Liberians for personal ambition.' He added that he was convening a special Cabinet meeting 'to consider the incident' and 'to come out with necessary measures to attend it.'"]

Taylor Denies Involvement

AB0706165393 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 7 Jun 93

[From "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] leader, Charles Taylor, is leaving no stone unturned in his efforts to convince the international community that his men had nothing to do with the massacre in Liberia on Saturday [5 June] night. Yesterday on this program, we talked to a Dutch journalist who had been to the scene, who said local people were pointing the finger at Taylor's men. And today, eyewitness reports from the camp near the Firestone Rubber Plantation at Harbel put the death toll at over 300, with hundreds more injured. Liberia's interim president, Amos Sawyer, and West African ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] have pinned the blame firmly on the NPFL. But Charles Taylor is having none of this. Earlier today, he called us up to put his side of the story. Robin White asked him how he could prove his men had not carried out the massacre:

[Begin recording] [Taylor] Well, the best way to go about this is to send some observers and people that know Liberia, know very well that Firestone Rubber Plantation has been under the full command of ECOMOG and the militia allies—the AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia], ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia], and Black Berets for the past two and a half, three months. We have no vehicle access to that particular plantation. And so they just need to send observers there and they will get to know that it is impossible for

anyone to have attacked that plantation using a pickup truck, as described by a creditable journalist that went to see what happened.

[White] But could your men not have gone there on foot?

[Taylor] Yes, our men have infiltrated that area, but she said that eyewitnesses said that the group that carried out that operation went with a pickup truck. But do not let us forget one thing, Robin: The people involved in this have a history of doing that. Remember the Lutheran church. There was a massacre in a Lutheran church carried out by the same people. Remember also when they got into the Harbel area; there was a church of which people in service were gunned down. A British national was also murdered in cold blood by these people. They have been trying to plan these sorts of things to make us look bad.

[White] Mr. Taylor, you say these people. Who do you mean by these people?

[Taylor] The AFL and ULIMO have a history. Remember during the civil war when Doe was still alive and they went into the Lutheran church in Monrovia and massacred close to 1,000 people. They have a history of this kind of thing. They have done this to turn the international community against us to make us appear as though we are a bunch of madmen and are not wanting peace. This is not true!

[White] But people who survived this massacre—they are saying that they are pretty sure it was your men.

[Taylor] Robin, something that they said occurred at 12 o'clock in the night under the shadow of dark. How can anyone be sure who was there? Twelve o'clock midnight in a dark rubber plantation, a pickup drives up from what is being reported, people get slaughtered, and they say it is the NPFL. It was designed only as a means of trying to tarnish our reputation, but it is very ugly, Robin. We have survived throughout this war by being good to the civilian population. We depend on the civilian population for our survival. We will never hurt anybody. These are my citizens!

[White] Mr. Taylor, nobody seems to believe you.

[Taylor] Well, why would they not believe me? If someone does not want to believe me, then let them turn the Firestone Rubber Plantation back over to me and if anything happens there, they can hold me responsible. Do not forget. You know and the world knows that that plantation is under the control of ECOMOG. They know that Kakata is under the control of ECOMOG. Why now would an ECOMOG-controlled area be an area that can be infiltrated and we can drive a pickup truck into an ECOMOG area and not be seen? No guerrilla of my body is seen killed, no one is arrested. Does that make sense? [end recording]

Taylor Warns Against Dissident Activities in Guinea

AB0506134493 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 1900
GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] The commander in chief of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL], President Charles Gankay Taylor, says while the NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] government appreciates recent cordial relationships existing between both Guinea and Liberia, any attempt by dissident Liberian groups to attack the people of Greater Liberia residing in Guinea for the third time will be considered unacceptable. [sentence as heard] President Taylor said the NPFL is exercising all precautionary measures to avoid direct conflict between the two countries, but certain disgruntled elements behind the Guinean borderline are bent on creating chaos, which can no longer be condoned as patience is running out.

According to the Information Ministry in Gbarnga, NPFL intelligence sources have revealed that dissident forces in Guinea are planning a third major offensive against the NPFL from (Yela) and (Sokole) along the Bong-Lofa border with Guinea.

At the same time, authorities in Guinea, at the Guinean border town of Macenta—to be specific—say they will ensure that the maximum security [words indistinct] young Liberian refugees in Guinea.

Niger

Rebel Attack on Kita Integrated Project Reported

AB0806102593 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 6 Jun 93

[Text] Rebels carried out an armed attack on the Kita Integrated Project [KIP] on 4 June. After killing the brigade commander of the Gendarmerie and the sub-prefect, they managed to take away five landrovers and several barrels of gasoline. There were no casualties however. From Tahoua, Amadou Boukary reports:

[Begin recording] Tipped off on 4 June shortly before the attack, the Kita subprefect, the brigade commander of the Gendarmerie, and the project manager rushed to the KIP where they were killed by the armed gangsters. [passage indistinct] The attack was not directed at either the Gendarmerie, the Republican Guard, or even the civilian population. The main target of the attackers was the KIP from where they took away five landrovers—four belonging to the project and a fifth to the [words indistinct]. They also carried away (?1,700) liters of gasoline, 390 liters of gas oil, and other [words indistinct]. They reportedly took the direction of [words indistinct].

While awaiting clarification on this confused affair, one cannot help deplored the fact that such a key project valued at over 4 billion CFA francs and located at a place

like Kita, which is notably a highly insecure zone, was not seriously guarded. The project management should have made provision for security after the last meeting held in Tahoua on the security of goods and persons in high risk areas of the department. [end recording]

Nigeria

Vice President on Prodemocracy Meetings, Elections

AB0506083693 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] The vice president, Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, has advised Nigerians who aspire to political power to do so through the two political parties. Commenting on the activities of several democratic movements while briefing the press in Abuja, the vice president said the parties are platforms for Nigerians to propagate their political beliefs and canvass their political and economic interests. State House correspondent Mohamed Labbor reports:

[Begin recording] [Labbor] The vice president said the federal government, through its well mapped out transition program, has created an environment for anyone seeking political power to participate in, rather than through, other dubious means. Referring to the meetings of the different so-called prodemocracy movements, he said it is unfortunate that some Nigerians think democracy is a project and not a process, as has been pursued by the present administration:

[Aikhomu] It is true these prodemocracy meetings are taking place at this crucial time. I think they are dubious and carry an expert partisan agenda.

[Labbor] He said nothing is more democratic than the well articulated political program being implemented by the government, and noted that the millions of Nigerians that subscribed to the program could not have been wrong. He advised the prodemocracy activists to seek political relevance through the ballot box, adding that their tactics are with intent to cause distraction from the political realities of the day and cause confusion.

On the forthcoming presidential election, he said government is anxious to have a free and fair election and that NEC [National Electoral Commission] has put in place plans for the achievement of that objective. He also said that there are electoral laws that make it impossible for any court to stop the election.

Commenting on the recently promulgated electoral decree, he said it is meant to handle what he called marginal discrepancies that may arise during the election. He explained that the electoral law, as with other laws enacted in recent times, is the prerogative of every government to enact a guidance in dealing with unfolding problems and taking care of overwhelming and overriding interests, as was in the case of the children stranded at home.

He also commented on the purported hard times Nigerians are going through, and said the situation in Nigeria should not be seen in isolation of what is happening around the world. He said those complaining about hard times should reflect on what happened in the past and remember that the government took over at a time the economy was wobbling. He said things have suddenly improved and remarked that the ability of the present administration to create an enabling environment for socioeconomic growth has become a reality. [end recording]

Army Advises Personnel To Stay Away From Politics

AB0706122793 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0700 GMT 7 Jun 93

[Text] The Nigerian Army has intensified the orientation and education of its personnel on the need to keep away from politics. The director of Army Public Relations, Colonel Fred Chijuka, who stated this in Lagos, explained that the Army was anxious to have a stable democracy. He said that though politicians were not allowed to campaign in barracks, all soldiers who were registered would be allowed to vote. Col. Chijuka warned soldiers not to wear uniforms to the polling booths. On the role of the Army in the forthcoming presidential election, Col. Chijuka said that the Army's assistance might be limited to logistics support.

Registered Voters Number Over 39 Million

AB0406214093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 4 Jun 93

[Text] The total number of people who can vote in next week's presidential election has been put at 39,125,492. The director of public affairs of the National Electoral Commission [NEC], Mr. (Tom Iredia), gave the figures in Abuja today while briefing newsmen. He said Kano state had the largest registration of just about 5.5 million voters, followed by Lagos state with just less than 2.5 million voters. On the issue of election monitoring, Mr. (Iredia) said the matter had been settled by the establishment of the Election Monitoring Group, EMG. He added that any person or interest group wishing to participate in election monitoring outside the consent of EMG had been made to follow guidelines. The director said that all interest groups not recognized by EMG will stay 200 meters away from any polling station on election day.

Sierra Leone

Strasser Visits Forces; Morale Boosted

AB0706220093 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 0700 GMT 5 Jun 93

[Excerpts] The head of state, Captain Valentine Strasser, and party returned to Freetown last evening after visiting more barracks in Daru and (Bengongo). The visit was the

first to be undertaken by Capt. Valentine Strasser since government forces liberated (Bengongo) not too long ago. [passage omitted]

At Daru, the head of state reportedly held discussions in camera with the commanding officers of the allied force before driving to (Bengongo) where they spent two hours. Sources close to the head of state's party revealed that most of the villages between Daru and (Bengongo) have been completely destroyed and in some cases burned down by Foday Sankoh and his RUF [Revolutionary United Front] bandits.

Observers believe that the head of state's visit has raised the morale of the fighting men, charging they are like forces with high spirits for further [words indistinct].

Army Rebuffs Rebel Attack in Pujehun District 1 Jun
AB0406184593 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 3 Jun 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Although the Sierra Leone Army appears to be making some dramatic advances in its war against Foday Sankoh's RUF [Revolutionary United Front] rebels in the east and south of the country, it seems the rebels can still have a sting in their tail. It is some weeks now since the Army recaptured the town of Pujehun, but now it has had to beat off an attack in Pujehun District, though it is claiming heavy losses for the rebels and the killing of an important rebel commander. From Freetown, Victor Sylver telexed this report:

Last night, national radio reported that 25 rebels were killed last Tuesday [1 June] when they made a desperate attempt to recapture positions from the Sierra Leonean Army. A well-known rebel commander was also reported injured in the ensuing battle, who later died. According to the reports, the rebels had attacked an army post a few miles from Pujehun town.

The raid was reported to be an effort to get food for their starving comrades. An eight-hour battle ensued and the rebel commander, Richard Kagbo, was killed. It is thought he died of his injuries this morning. The commander of the southern sector, Colonel (J.D. Johnny), confirmed to me today that there had been a skirmish involving the rebel band led by Kagbo. His corps was identified afterward by one of his bodyguards who told him that the rebel commander was a former student of Bo Teachers' College. He was believed to be behind many atrocities committed by rebels in the area.

It seems that hunger is now taking a toll in the rebel ranks and explains this latest attack. Indeed, this time of year is known as the hungry season, the time when seed planting should take place. The planting season puts a strain on farmers' reserve stocks and sometimes they eat their reserves instead of planting, and the fact that grain is in short supply may be affecting the rebels of the southern sector.

There have also been reports in Freetown that a number of rebels have been caught trying to pose as civilians freed when the Army liberated areas of Kailahun District. Col. (Johnny) told me that screening revealed a number of such rebels who are now being housed in a special building. The colonel added that more space might be needed as more rebels are uncovered in the screening process. Some of those already held were described by him as being in bad shape, and he said they looked wild-eyed and desperate. However, the colonel added that one juju man arrested looked well fed.

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